

Allen quits national security job

Mr Richard Allen resigned as National Security Adviser after a meeting with President Reagan. White House sources said he would be succeeded by Mr William Clark, Deputy Secretary of State. His resignation came after an internal White House report on his conduct. Mr Allen had been under investigation for allegedly accepting \$1,000 from a Japanese magazine and for business dealings in Japan.

Ulster rift resignation

Mr Alan Wright, chairman of the Police Federation of Northern Ireland, resigned last night after a bitter disagreement with the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary over allegations that the federation had discussed setting up an extra force outside the RUC and its reserve.

page 2

Lifeboat fund nears £2m

The fund for the dependants of the eight men who lost their lives in the Penlee lifeboat disaster now stands at £1m. Sir Michael Hawes, the Attorney General, said that trustees of the fund could come direct to him to discuss difficulties.

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Letters, page 9

Astors to leave Hever Castle

Lord and Lady Astor of Hever are to leave Hever Castle in Kent this summer, and it will be sold for "Stay at Hever" holidays at £220 a day. Americans have been told that the price includes "absolutely everything".

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Ghana's head of state arrested

President Hilla Limann of Ghana, overthrown in last week's military coup, was arrested while trying to escape from the regime of Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings. He was sent back to the capital, Accra radio said.

Back Page

Tornadoes and snow kill 300

More than 300 people have died in the United States in the past four days as a result of bad weather that has included snow, tornadoes and torrential rain. Several dozen houses were demolished by a series of tornadoes in Mississippi.

Page 3

Gill may cast golden vote

Legal opinion is divided on whether Mr Jack Gill, dismissed managing director of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation, will be able to cast the 15 per cent of votes he still holds in favour of his record £750,000 payoff package.

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French divorce

The French divorce rate more than doubled in the 1970s and nearly two divorce suits in three are initiated by women, according to two new studies.

Page 5

Spurs at home

Tottenham Hotspur, the Cup holders, and Manchester City, the League leaders, are at home respectively to Leeds United and Coventry City in the fourth round of the FA Cup.

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James and Elizabeth top the lists

James was the most popular name for boys and Elizabeth the favourite for girls in the annual analysis of Christian names given to children whose birth or adoption was announced in *The Times* in 1981.

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Leader, page 9
Letters: on lifeboat money, from Mr D. W. Tattersall, and others; music, from Mr Francis Routh

Leading articles: Polish sanctions; Ghana; golden handshakes

Features, pages 5, 8

A crisis of credibility for David Steel; fighting depression with talk and sympathy; children's holiday with strings; skin fittings by Suzy Menkes

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Jaruzelski meets envoys

EEC snubs Reagan over Poland

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to Warsaw and Moscow to plead for an end to martial law and the release of Polish detainees.

President Reagan last week barbed high technology exports and imposed other economic sanctions against Moscow, charging that Soviet leaders had instigated the Polish crackdown.

However, Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, said it was the united wish of the Community that it should not do anything which would undermine actions taken by the United States.

The foreign ministers studied a report radioed from Warsaw after EEC ambassadors were called to a sudden meeting today with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish military leader. Lord Carrington said the talk with General Jaruzelski had produced absolutely nothing. "It was a fairly basal, routine expose of the Polish case," he said.

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"No normal relations with Poland will be possible if our three conditions are not met," Mr Tindemans said. Asked at a news conference if sanctions against Poland or the Soviet Union might be imposed by the EEC later, he replied: "Of course."

The foreign ministers said in a joint statement that the already grave Polish situation would be further aggravated if it led to open intervention by the Warsaw Pact. For this reason, the EEC wished to issue a solemn warning against any such intervention.—Reuters

and AP

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Sealink cuts ferry and 240 jobs

More than 240 seamen operating the cross-Channel ferry Sealink, from Newhaven to Dover, were told they would lose their jobs when Sealink UK, the British Rail subsidiary, announced yesterday it would pull out of the service at the end of the month.

British Rail had failed to negotiate satisfactory terms for the continued running of the route with its partner, SNCF, the French railways. Sealink will be put up for sale on February 1. The French side at present the route will continue to operate.

Prison reformer dies at 61

Mr William Pearce, Chief Inspector of Prisons since last January, and a key figure in the reforms proposed for the prison system after the May Inquiry, has died aged 61 (Peter Evans writes).

He was appointed to keep an independent check on the way prisons were working as well as to set out a wider social role for prison staff.

When Chief Probation Officer for Inner London, Mr Pearce introduced projects to ease into work young men whose histories of repeated offences and custodial sentences had made them unable to keep a job.

Police appeal on murdered girl

The police appealed for help yesterday in finding man who raped and beat to death Marion Croft, aged 14, on a canal towpath in Farnborough, Hampshire, seven months ago.

At a press conference, the police disclosed that the family had seen a man pushing a bicycle near the scene of the murder. The bicycle was later found in the canal. A maroon Corina car and a white lorry, seen parked nearby, are also being sought.

Queen's doctor retires at 65

Mr Derrick Wilkins, a newsagent, said: "It is the worst flooding we have known. The supermarket is under water, a hairdresser's shop is awash, and beer barrels are floating around the pub corner." Mr and Mrs Peter Watson and their two children



A dip for sheep at Boroughbridge, in North Yorkshire, where soldiers ferried them to safety. Below: A stranded resident in the town receives food.

Three feared dead in floods

Continued from page 1

awoke to find their house surrounded by water and escaped to safety by canoe.

Mr Harold Payne said he awoke to find furniture floating on the ground floor of his house in the Market Square.

"I have never seen anything like it. The water seemed to come up very suddenly. We were helpless to do anything. Even the car is under water in the garage."

Nearby the farming village of Lower Dunsford, with a population of 70, was cut off by five feet of flood water.

In Oxfordshire, Mr Peter Gough, aged 60, a lock keeper, fell into his lock at Shiplake while trying to free a large piece of wood tangled in the weir on Sunday. He was swept away by the fast flowing river and navigation officials from the Thames Conservancy fear he may have been carried several miles down the river.

Mr Gough, who is married with three children, has been lock keeper at Shiplake for 26 years.

Another man is believed to

have drowned yesterday further upstream. Two thieves were disturbed while carrying out a raid on the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor Road, Bray, Berkshire, and more than an hour later a man was arrested on the British estate, Slough.

He was soaking wet and claimed to have swum across the Thames with a friend who had not reached the other bank.

The thief is helping the police with their inquiries and a spokesman for Thames Valley police said that it was possible that the second man may have drowned.

In the West country, floods began to recede but the Tewkesbury and Cheltenham area of Gloucestershire was still badly hit. The Severn Trent Water Authority is keenly watching the river level and hoping for a dry spell before high spring tides around January 10 and 11.

The River Avon flooded acres of land around Christchurch, Dorset, and RSPCA officers toured the area to find marooned livestock.

Weather forecast, back page



Rift in Ulster police ranks

Union chief quits 'to save RUC'

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

The crisis in the Royal Ulster Constabulary grew last night with the resignation of Mr Alan Wright as chairman of the Northern Ireland Police Federation, the trade union of the force.

The resignation came after the publication in Belfast of a letter to Mr Wright from the Chief Constable, Sir John Hermon, criticising the federation's central executive committee and accusing it of discussing the possibility of an extra force.

"That being so, I wish to write the only honourable course to me on this issue by resigning as chairman of the federation."

In his letter to Sir John, who was knighted in the New Year Honours, Sir John Hermon, criticising the federation's central executive committee and accusing it of discussing the possibility of an extra force.

Mr Wright said: "A totally wrong impression has been created that I and the federation are in opposition to the Chief Constable. This was never my personal intention, nor does it represent my position."

"As a professional police officer of some 25 years service I cannot stand by and see the RUC being torn asunder. I can no longer be a party to what is happening."

"I have the utmost personal respect and regard for Sir John Hermon and I cannot permit his name and the office of chief constable to be sullied by people who do not truly

value the interest of the RUC at heart."

A few hours after publication of his letter, the Rev Ian Paisley, Democratic Unionist MP for Antrim, North, declared that it had never been suggested that there should be a rival force to the RUC.

"The 'loyalist' leader pressing for the reactivation of a force similar to the disbanded B Specials."

In his letter to Mr Wright, Sir John says that discussion of the "extra force" was "manifestly improper" and highly damaging to the RUC, and in doing so the federation undoubtedly exceeded its remit.

"I am dismayed," Sir John wrote, "that some central committee members should have so little confidence in their own force and their own comrades as to propose the formation of another force."

"This, taken in conjunction with the statements attributed to various members in discussion, revealed a defeatist attitude which in my view does a grave injustice to the force, which is so deeply and courageously committed to the defeat of terrorism."

"The discussion as a whole was irrational and potentially disruptive of the efforts of the force. It could only have the effect of undermining morale and giving encouragement to the terrorist objective of destabilizing the community."

It is clear," Sir John wrote, "that except for some of those who favour the motion, the remainder of the members of the central committee were completely unaware in advance that such a motion was to be proposed. Furthermore, no attempt was made, as is required by regulations, to consult the members of the force as to their views."

■ Three men were accused in court at Enniskillen yesterday that as "members of the Third Force" they did organize, train or equip in order to usurp the functions of the security forces" (the Press Association reports).

Frederick David Black, of Breagha, Enniskillen, and Kenneth Robert Robinson, from Blaney, Enniskillen, both farmers aged 26, and Derek Martin Anderson, aged 19, a joiner of Chantrell, Enniskillen, were remanded on bail until February 15.

■ Two petrol bombs were thrown at a moving police car in Cirencester, Gloucestershire, a jury was told yesterday (Our Gloucester Correspondent writes). One landed nine feet in front of the car and the driver had to carry on through the explosion of flames ahead of him. Mr David Lane, for the prosecution, told Gloucester Crown Court.

James Coke, aged 17, of Meadow View, Bunting, near Cirencester, denies conspiring to cause an explosion with intent to endanger life and Sean Edwards, aged 17, of Bowing Green Avenue, Cirencester, denies conspiring to make an explosive substance.

Four other teenagers have admitted their part in the incident and been remanded for sentence.

Youth 'gave bombing lessons to children'

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

A boy, 16, was seen directing young children throwing petrol bombs at police and preparing cars to batter rams to run into cordons of officers. Liverpool Crown Court was told yesterday.

Christopher O'Donnoughue, aged 23, of Crookton Street, Liverpool, was said to have jammed the accelerators of two vehicles before they sped towards the police line. Mr Rhys Davies, for the prosecution, said it was terrifying in the extreme.

Mr O'Donnoughue denies seven charges arising from last July's Toxteth riots, including arson, possession of offensive weapons and public affray.

Mr Davies said when Mr O'Donnoughue had been seen throwing bricks and Molotov cocktails at police and organising youths to throw stones. He had also been directing young children aged 10 and 11 in the handling of petrol bombs and had been seen setting fire to a Mini car.

The case continues today.

■ An alleged petrol bomber in London's Southwark set himself on fire when the wick fell out of a second bomb, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Karibullah Singh Banga, aged 19, of Lancaster Road, Southall, west London, denied deliberately throwing a petrol bomb with intent to injure police and stamping to throw a petrol bomb.

Mr Timothy Langdale, for the prosecution, said that at police moved down King Street, Southall, a number of shop windows were broken by Asian youths. One broke away from the crowd and threw a petrol bomb, which landed a few feet in front of police, bending a sheet of flame across the road.

Officers who tried to arrest the youth came under attack from a barrage of missiles and had to shelter in a shop doorway. Mr Langdale said.

While there, they saw the same youth, the Crown alleges it was Mr Banga, prepare to throw another petrol bomb. As he raised his arm the wick fell out of the bottle and petrol spilled on to his jacket and caught fire. Others in the crowd helped him to take off the blazing jacket and threw it into a tailor's shop, which caught fire.

Mr Langdale said Mr Banga admitted being in King Street, but denied throwing petrol bombs. The case continues today.

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Nazi master spy 'worked for Philby' claim

By Stewart Tendler

A German master spy claimed in nearly 3,000 soldiers being killed or captured.

Mr Mosley has been in touch with Philby in Moscow, who said he was told by his Soviet controller that the KGB had discovered the plot and began searching for an active agent.

But *The Druid*, by Leonard Mosley, has been criticised by veterans as inaccurate and disingenuous.

The book has been published in the United States and its critics include Mr Ewen Montagu, naval representative on the Double Cross Committee, who said that although the book claimed Philby had sat on the committee, he had never done so. The raid on Dieppe was discovered by a German patrol boat.

It has always been assumed that MI5 captured all the spies sent to Britain during the war and many were used to send back to Germany. But according to Mr Mosley, author of two biographies and war histories, the *Druid* remained at large.

He is said to have been responsible for warning the Canadian attack on Dieppe, which resulted in nearly 3,000 soldiers being killed or captured.

Mr Mosley said he had not interviewed the spy and would not comment on whether the man was still alive. He said the criticisms were a smokescreen.

The Druid (Eyre Methuen, £7.50).

Overseas selling prices

U.S. \$2.25; Australia \$2.50; Canada \$2.25; Cyprus \$2.50; Finland \$2.50; France \$2.75; Holland \$2.25; Israel \$2.50; Italy \$2.50; Japan \$2.50; New Zealand \$2.50; Norway \$2.50; Oman \$2.50; Qatar \$2.50; Saudi Arabia \$2.50; Sweden \$2.50; Switzerland \$2.50; U.S.S.R. 250; U.S. 7.50; Venezuela \$2.50.

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27800g. Books £35.00
28000g. Books £35.25
28200g. Books £35.50
28400g. Books £35.75
28600g. Books £36.00
28

NEWS IN SUMMARY

City fears grant loss of £30m

Manchester faces a cash crisis because of the £6m cut in the Government's rate support grant, our Manchester Correspondent writes. Today the city council's budget resources sub-committee will be told that to achieve the Government's spending target of £230.3m in the coming financial year will require cuts of at least £35m, and the council would still forfeit the £6m grant.

The government's figures take no account of inflation, the council claims, and because the 1982/83 budget is estimated at £265m, after allowing for inflation grant loss in real terms is believed to be nearer £30m.

Such a loss would mean a rate increase of 33 per cent, raising the present £2.05 in the pound to £2.50, excluding any additional county council precept levied next April, the subcommittee says.

Joint hunt for bombers

Detectives from Wales, the West Midlands, Warwickshire and the City of London are to meet this week to pool their information about the series of bomb attacks by Welsh extremists.

Bombs were planted at Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon and London last weekend and it is hoped the meeting will produce a lead in the hunt for the members of the Workers Army of the Welsh Republic, who claimed responsibility for two of the bombs.

Police refuse to pay £4,976 bill

Police in mid-Wales have refused to pay a £4,976 bill for repairs to a level crossing which was badly damaged during a high-speed chase last June.

The Dyfed Powys police authority was told yesterday that police asked for the crossing gates to be closed and a stolen car they were chasing crashed into them, killing the driver.

The police denied liability because it was not one of their vehicles that damaged the gates, but the authority has offered British Rail £852 for materials.

Streaker gets job offers

Miss Erica Roe, who ran topless on to the pitch at Twickenham on Saturday, has not been dismissed from her bookshop job after all. Her employer, Mr Frank Westwood, decided yesterday to tear up the dismissal notice he had written and let Miss Roe, aged 24, stay on at the shop, in Petersfield, Hampshire.

But Miss Roe has been offered a £250-a-day job modelling double-breasted jackets and suits for the Harry Fenton chain of men's wear shops. The job has been done by Kevin Keegan, the England football captain, whose advertising contract has ended. She has also been offered photographic modeling work.

A mugger's victim

Miss Agnes Martin, aged 74, badly bruised and with two black eyes and a fractured arm, after being mugged by a man near her home in St Michael's Road, Brixton, South London. The thief pushed her to the ground and stole her handbag.

Sex shop paint daubers in court

Two women who protested against the setting up of a sex shop by daubing it with red paint were conditionally discharged for 12 months when they appeared in court at Greenwich yesterday. Lesley Wood, aged 30, of New Cross, south-east London, and Sue Duerdeth, aged 23, of Brockley, south-east London, both pleaded guilty to causing criminal damage to the shop, in Lewisham High Street.

Ennals in hospital

Mr David Ennals, Labour MP for Norwich North, was admitted to Westminster Hospital, London, yesterday, suffering from a recurrence of thrombosis, which three years ago forced him to walk with a stick.



Mysterious explosion wrecks pub

A publican escaped injury yesterday when his public house, Emerald Inn (above), at Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, was reduced to a pile of rubble by a mysterious explosion. The licensee, Mr Robert Glover, aged 52, staggered out of the debris and

was taken to Burton District Hospital suffering from shock and burns but was not badly hurt. His wife was staying with relatives in Leicester at the time.

The licensee's pet parrot escaped unharmed, as did Mr Glover's pet dog, a hamster

and a rabbit. Gas board officials began an investigation immediately after the blast and three streets surrounding the pub were closed to traffic. Mr Derek Richards, aged 19, who lives next door to the inn, in Cross Street, said: "I woke up with a

bang and found my kitchen had been wrecked. There was damage in the bathroom and cracks in the walls".

He had just switched on the lights when the explosion lifted my bed up

The public house had only recently been renovated.

'Economic quackery' criticized

By George Clark

Economists who produce gloomy forecasts from their "academic hothouses" were attacked by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, yesterday when he supported Mrs Margaret Thatcher's new year message, in which she stated that the worst of the economic depression is over.

He told the Milford Haven Round Table that the favourite subject for these twentieth-century soothsayers was unemployment trends.

"The forecasts are made by men and women who seem to be totally immune to the trends they so gloomily and confidently foresee, carrying out their work with all the confidence of those who

know their own jobs appear secure because of the gullibility of their fellow citizens."

The latest example, published last week, gave a gloomy forecast of economic and political events for a decade. "The economic quackery that this type of long-term forecasting involves survives only because none of us can remember what was said by whom years earlier."

Industrialists were making nonsense of some of the forecasts. It was beyond the imagination of economists in the academic hothouses that down-to-earth industrialists and engineers of the Davy Looey group might achieve a £1,250m contract to build a steel plant in India against

the worst of the economic depression is over.

In the last two or three years far more companies had opened up than had shut down.

£26m fraud charges in kidnap case

A former member of the late Shah of Iran's secret police who is accused of kidnapping three Iranian diplomats was further charged in London yesterday with conspiring to defraud his country's Government of £26m.

The diplomats were kidnapped as part of a plot to swindle the Iranian Government in a bogus \$52m arms deal, it was stated at Marylebone Magistrate's Court. Reporting restrictions have been lifted.

At an earlier hearing the court heard that 30 crates of tin were to be delivered to Iran in place of 8,000 antitank missiles it was expecting for use in its war with Iraq.

Benhan Noudjoumi, aged 36, a company director of Burwood Place, Paddington, London, was yesterday described as one of three main conspirators. Det Chief Inspector Derek Todd, of the anti-terrorist squad, said the other two had slipped out of the country.

Mr Noudjoumi and four Britons are charged with assisting Mr Abolqasssem Behzadi, Mr Mahmoud Sabah and Mr Hassen Moghadam, the Iranian diplomats, and unlawfully imprisoning them for six days in October.

Yesterday he was further charged with Siliers Moser, Richard Page, aged 45, a chauffeur of Ridge Road, Sutton, Surrey; Peter Dean, aged 40, also a chauffeur, of Queen Mary Road, Upper Norwood, South London; and Ronald White, aged 45, unemployed, of Todden Close, Farnborough, Hampshire; and his brother, William, aged 43, a stable worker, of Aboohsury Road, Morden, Surrey, who had bailed for two months.

From yesterday's
later editions

Keith Joseph is mistaken, researcher says

A member of the Social Science Research Council accused Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, of declaring war on social research in the mistaken belief that it is all sociology.

Sir Keith has singled out social science research for reprimand, while other scientific specialities are to be supported in 1982-83 at roughly constant levels.

The research council's budget is pegged at £21m for the next financial year. That is likely to mean 200 fewer postgraduate training places in social sciences.

Two dead in siege

A man aged 22, separated from his wife, shot himself dead in a council house in Corby, Northamptonshire, after another man, aged 21, had been found dead. Police had besieged the house for five hours.

Whitehall brief

Omens better for radical reforms

By Peter Hennessy

Twenty years ago, stone and Lowe reshaped it in the 1870s.

Twenty years after the great Northcote Trevallyan report of 1853 they completed the rooting out of duds and placemen, turning the upper end of public administration into an early job creation scheme for the best and brightest from the ancient universities.

Ever since, radical reform of the bureaucracy has proved remarkably difficult to achieve. Aristocracies of talent, of which the senior Civil Service undoubtedly is an example, are far harder to shift than aristocracies of birth.

But despite the defeatism that debilitates public life at present the omens for change are good. Sir Derek Rayner, a businessman with insider experience has shown what a small team can do, with the crucial backing of the Prime Minister, in furthering efficiency and economy in the central bureaucracy.

Most of the general pre-conditions for a wider reform, embracing recruitment, training, accountability, mobility and professionalism, outlined by Dr Richard Chapman and Dr John Greenaway in their illuminating study, *The Dynamics of Administrative Reform*, are present. Back-

case for fashioning Whitehall into a more effective instrument for transmitting ministerial will into policy.

Even the favourite of the senior Civil Service, Mrs Shirley Williams, has described their institution as "a beautifully designed and effective braking mechanism".

Finally, a small but significant number of Britain's "permanent politicians", as James MacGregor Burns called the senior bureaucracy, men and women in their late thirties and early forties, have become progressively convinced that reform is needed, that the old, decorous private world of Sir Edward Bridges and Sir Norman Brook cannot be allowed to rotter on into the next century.

As yet there is no consensus about the configuration of a Northcote Trevallyan for the 1980s. That is a matter for stage two of the process. But one thing is clear. The power of the Civil Service to shape policy will be high on the agenda next year and cannot be excluded, as it was when Sir Harold Wilson prohibited the Fulton committee of 1966-68 from looking at "the basic relationship between ministers and civil servants".

The Dynamics of Administrative Reform (Croom Helm, £14.95).

Saudis deny setting terms for recognition of Israel

By Our Foreign Staff

Saudi Arabia has officially denied published remarks attributed to Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Foreign Minister, that the kingdom was prepared to recognize Israel under certain conditions.

"There is absolutely no truth in what has been attributed to His Highness about the kingdom's recognition of Israel," the Saudi Foreign Ministry said in a statement on Sunday night.

The New York Times correspondent, Leslie Gelb, reporting from Riyadh, said on Sunday that the Saudi Foreign Minister had said in an interview on December 30 that in return for Israeli recognition of Palestinian rights and the return of occupied Arab lands, his Government was prepared to accept this situation. "He said this was the meaning of Crown Prince Fahd's recent proposal confirming the right of the countries of the region to live in peace". Until this interview the Saudi's had declined to say whether the word countries specially included Israel.

The Saudi Statement carried by the official Saudi press agency said: "The Prince in his interview had stressed the primary need for

Palestinians not willing to recognize Israel explicitly," Mr Gelb said.

Prince al-Faisal answered: "It cannot respond to the present day situation based on what Hitler did in World War II. Arab countries did not accept Israel before, in 1948. The change has taken some doing. There has been a tremendous shift on the part of Arab countries to accept this situation."

The New York Times said the meaning of Crown Prince Fahd's recent proposal confirming the right of the countries of the region to live in peace". Until this interview the Saudi's had declined to say whether the word countries specially included Israel.

The Saudi Statement carried by the official Saudi press agency said: "The Prince in his interview had stressed the primary need for

Israel recognition of legitimate Palestinian rights and the Palestinian right of setting up a state on their usurped lands.

"The important point is concerned Israel's recognition of Palestinian rights and withdrawal from occupied Arab lands. Response to these two legitimate conditions could bring peace to the area."

Last August, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd announced an eight-point Middle East peace plan, the seventh point of which offered implicit recognition of Israel. But Saudi leaders have carefully avoided being explicit about the seventh point.

Arab radicals have opposed the plan because of the seventh point, which also caused the break up of an Arab summit conference in Morocco last November.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

EEC boats banned by Norway

Oslo.—Norway has banned the European Community from fishing inside its 200-mile economic zone in retaliation for the EEC's failure to put into operation a fisheries agreement negotiated last month.

In a protest Note handed to the EEC Commission in Brussels, the Norwegian Government said that the ban came into effect from last Friday and would remain in force until the EEC implemented the agreement which presupposes Norwegian fishing rights in EEC waters.

The Note also said that Norway would not allow EEC boats to fish in Norwegian waters until the Community passed the necessary regulations guaranteeing reciprocal fishing rights and that the Norwegian Government reserved its right to renegotiate the fisheries agreement.

The bilateral agreement between the EEC and Norway is renegotiated annually but ratification has been delayed this year because of French insistence on simultaneous agreement on fishing rights in Faroe waters (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes):

Details of the allowable catches for 1982 have, however, been agreed, subject to ratification. Under the agreement the EEC would be allowed to take a maximum of 34,000 tonnes of cod, 148,700 tonnes of haddock and 130,000 tonnes of plaice. Nearly all the cod and a substantial part of the haddock is normally taken by British fishermen.

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East London, South Africa

—A nurse bent over a prostrate antelope, preparing to administer a sedative, when the animal suddenly raised its head and pierced the nurse's throat with a horn.

Miss Linda Turner, aged 20, died before she could be moved from her family's farm to hospital. Friends said that the animal had been injured in a fight with another antelope.

Antelope gored nurse to death

East London, South Africa

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Admiral to head Greek forces

Athens — Vice Admiral Theodor Deyannis has been promoted to admiral and will head the Greek joint chiefs of staff, replacing General Agamemnon Gratsios, who is retiring. Admiral Deyannis previously served as commander of the Greek fleet.

The National Superior Defence Council which announced the promotion, is also reviewing the entire Army high command.

Boat outing ends in disaster

Jakarta. — A seaside outing to see "a big strange fish" ended in disaster when at least 24 people drowned after their pleasure boat capsized and sank, when they all rushed to one side, officials said.

Thirteen people were rescued after the boat went down off the coast of Probolinggo, about 450 miles east of here. Police said that the boat was taking people to see what was believed to be a whale.

China and Vietnam to free prisoners

Peking—China and Vietnam will exchange prisoners on January 15, before the lunar new year, the New China News Agency reported.

China plans to free seven prisoners and four Vietnamese fishermen in response to a Vietnamese proposal, a few days ago, to release 11 Chinese, the agency said.

New ambassador

Paris. M. Bernard Vernier-Paliez, who, until recently,

was head of the Renault car factory, has been appointed French ambassador to Washington, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Inside Poland

Divisions could destroy Communist Party

From Brian Mooney of Reuters, Warsaw, Jan 4

Poland's military rulers are searching for a policy and continuing with opposition three weeks after taking power. The country is unusually calm but none of the problems the military sought to solve has yet been seriously tackled.

The political infighting and instability that in part prompted the military takeover remains acute. Before the economy shows no signs of improving and the dilemma over what to do with Solidarity, the independent union organization, grows daily more acute.

Well-informed party sources say the military takeover has exacerbated divisions between liberals and hardliners in the Communist Party who both appear to have been taken under the wings of the generals.

In the days immediately following the takeover, hardliners appeared to be in the ascendant - but the picture modified later as prominent Communists associated with the reforms of the Solidarity period began to re-emerge.

Diplomats analysing the actions of the military authorities and their treatment of Mr Lech Wałęsa, leader of the union organization, immediately after the takeover believe they had banked on separating him from radicals in the leadership and talking him into playing a role in national reconstruction.

If the military banked on

getting firm support from the church they have been disappointed. Instead they are receiving increasingly harsh admonishments, the latest from the Pope. His homily in St Peter's on New Year's Day, in which he called for the Army of Solidarity, was not broadcast in his native Poland.

Poles are beginning to wonder how long the military can hold out without making some substantial gesture. There are reports that the Army wants to pull back to its barracks as early as mid-January, leaving a chastened Sejm (parliament) to pass legislation maintaining most of the restrictive measures imposed under martial law.

These reports, which are quoted by western defence attachés, run counter to a generally held belief that the moment the military relaxes its grip Poles will again come out in open opposition to the way their country is run.

Western analysts say the military and ultimately the civil authorities who would be left in command after martial law is lifted have got to make a substantial offering to appease Poles if they are to avert another, possibly catastrophic, national revolt.

The problem is what can they give their fellow Poles. There is virtually no prospect of the economy improving in the next few years, these analysts believe. So, despite the extra food deliveries in

recent weeks, there are no hopes of buying off the people with higher living standards.

Neither can many political concessions be made without going back to the original Solidarity experiment of allowing Poles to form their own independent movement.

Diplomats and Polish intellectuals still willing to talk to foreign journalists speak of the authorities creating a civilian democratic civilianist party to absorb the mass of Catholic believers who cannot subscribe to the officially atheist Communist Party.

Any new party, on those lines would have to be based on the acceptance of Communist supremacy and would be unacceptable to the majority. There is also talk of the Communist Party ceasing to exist in its present form.

A new party, smaller, chaster and ideologically more pure could emerge from the wreckage of the last few years. This might become imperative if the authorities were to head with their changes to, for example, Mr Edward Giersz, former First Secretary of the Communist Party, on trial.

■ Vienna: Mr Maciej Szczepański, Poland's former broadcasting chief, who goes on trial in Warsaw tomorrow, faces charges which include misappropriating state property worth more than 3.75m złoties (C55,000) and accepting bribes. Warsaw radio reported tonight. Reuter.

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Catalogue of blunders aided Rovigo jail break

From Peter Nichols Rome, Jan 4

In spite of its serious embarrassment, the Italian Government must today be looking with some admiration at the masterly execution of the Red Brigades plan which snatched four women terrorists from Rovigo prison.

The Technique of springing the terrorists is seen here as an example fit for a terrorist's manual. First, a small car loaded with explosives was parked under the prison wall at a point invisible from the guard towers. Then a group of at least four men began to shoot at the guard towers.

The four women inside the prison were having their exercise in a small courtyard. On hearing the shots, which was a prearranged signal, they overpowered a woman guard, and took a key which allowed them to leave the courtyard and reach the main wall.

At this point, the explosive charge was tired and a hole was blown in the wall. The four women, who include Susanna Ronconi, one of the most dangerous figures in the left-wing terrorist movement, simply walked through the smoking gap and escaped by car while the men continued to fire on the watch towers.

They had chosen the ideal moment. The centre of Rovigo was deserted because of the twin attractions of a football and a rugby match. A second wall which would have made the prison more secure had been begun but left uncompleted. A passer-by was killed by the explosion but all the terrorists escaped.

They disappeared without a trace despite the fact that Rovigo is close to Verona which is heavily policed after the kidnapping of Brigadier-General James Dozier of the

United States Army there last month.

MPS and the press want clear-cut answers from the Government to a series of questions. Why, for instance, had these four women terrorists, been recently transferred to Rovigo together, and placed in an ancient building with comparatively little security? Why had indications of a projected escape attempt been ignored a month and a half ago?

In Verona, Signor Pasquale Zappone, the head of Verona police, today told reporters that on December 16, the day before General Dozier was kidnapped, an attempt was made to abduct another American, General Wilson Cooney, the deputy commander of the Fifth Allied Tactical Air Force base at Vicenza, 40 miles east of here. He was not home and his wife refused to answer the door. — Reuter.

Prisoners of conscience



Uruguay:
Maria Espinola

By Caroline Moorehead

A student at Montevideo University, Maria Mercedes Espinola, Baruch, was arrested by the armed forces in June, 1977, and after a secret trial sentenced to eight years in prison for subversive association. Her trial was conducted on the basis of the 1972 Law of National Security which subjects civilians to military jurisdiction.

At some point between her arrest and her secret trial, Maria Espinola "disappeared". Later, it was revealed that she had been brutally tortured: suspended from her hair, given electric shocks to her mouth, forced to stand with heavy weights tied to her body and made to straddle a serrated bar.

According to a report that reached Amnesty International, she suffered serious and lasting spinal injuries from the torture, which have been aggravated by hard prison labour. Apparently she has been punished repeatedly for not working with "the required zeal" and placed in solitary confinement.

Uruguay is constantly under discussion by international human rights organizations for its widespread and well documented use of torture on political prisoners.

Vigilance in S Korea as curfew ends

From Jacqueline Reditt

Seoul, Jan 4

South Koreans will face the problem of getting home before curfew for the last time tonight. President Chun Doo-hwan has directed the Cabinet to lift the midnight to 4 am curfew with effect from tomorrow except near the North Korean border and in other places vulnerable to invasion from North Korea.

The curfew was originally imposed by United States occupation troops at the end of the Second World War in the two main cities, Seoul and Pusan. During the Korean War 1950-53 it was extended and has covered most of the country for the past 30 years.

It has since become accepted and Koreans take for granted the madness hour before midnight when pedestrians hurl themselves into the streets to flag down taxis, and drivers risk speeding fines in preference to a night in prison for violating the curfew.

The removal of the curfew is designed to encourage tourism and economic efficiency. It will also boost President Chun's image as a leader who successfully controlled the internal disturbances last year.

As a safeguard, however, all national police forces have been put on emergency duty and night traffic control checkpoints have been more than doubled.

Mr Sub Chung-hwa, the Home Minister, has ordered a concentration of police manpower in cities and has called for extra coastal vigilance to guard against infiltration from the North.

At the same time the Ministry of Education has announced that schoolchildren will no longer be compelled to keep their hair short or to wear school uniforms. "Compulsory head shaving and short hair have hampered the development of creativity", the ministry noted.

Guerrillas attack border to isolate Thai town

From David Watts, Singapore, Jan 4



Malaysian communist guerrillas in southern Thailand have launched an offensive to isolate the town of Betong and destroy business in the lucrative period between Christmas and the Chinese New Year. Betong is at the tip of a salient that juts into Malaysia.

The guerrillas, part of a breakaway faction of the Communist Party of Malaya, sought refuge in southern Thailand after the end of the Malayan emergency. They found invaluable assistance in their struggle against the Government in Kuala Lumpur. But faced with declining support and competition from the Thai Muslim Free dom Movement are trying a new tack.

The campaign began a few days before Christmas when the guerrillas believed to be a group of 40 to 60 opened fire on the Bukit Perap customs and border post late one evening. Using automatic rifles, grenade launchers and home-made rockets they kept up a barrage of fire until 3am next day.

Since then offensive appears to have continued, though the last serious attack was on New Year's Eve, to halt the cross-border busi-

'Coup plot' men sought by Bahrain

Bahrain, Jan 4. Bahrain has given 12 of its nationals three months to return home from Iran and answer charges that they helped plan an abortive coup attempt here last month, a Government spokesman said today.

He said the 12, whose photographs were printed today in local newspapers, would have their citizenship and passports withdrawn if they did not meet the deadline. Another 60 people described by the Government as Iranian-trained saboteurs were arrested last month in connexion with the coup attempt. Iran has denied involvement.

The spokesman said the 12 helped plan the coup attempt, set for Bahrain's national day on December 16, with a clergyman, Imam Hadi al-Mudarrisi. The imam, expelled from Bahrain in 1979, was understood to have trained the group in sabotage, he added.

A Justice Ministry official said the first of the group of 60 — 45 Bahrainis, 13 Saudi Arabians, a Kuwaiti and an Omani — would start appearing today before an investigating magistrate, who would set a trial date.

Last month, Bahrain told Iran to replace its chargé d'affaires and signed security cooperation agreement with Saudi Arabia.

Wife waits for missing golfer

Aurora Pijuan, estranged wife of Tomas Manotoc, the Filipino golfer missing since last Tuesday, speaks in Manila of her love for her husband. Mr Manotoc was last seen having dinner with Imee Marcos, daughter of the Philippines President. Mr Manotoc's brother said after a meeting with the military authorities that his hopes had improved that his brother was alive.

French divorce rate soars even for young couples

From Jonathan Fenby Paris, Jan 4

There were 684,000 women and 461,000 men who had been divorced and stayed single.

Most marriages that break up in France do so within 10 years, according to a demographic study which showed five years as being the most frequent divorce point. Not surprisingly, the age of divorced people has fallen steadily. Thirty-seven per cent of divorced men and 35 per cent of divorced women in 1979 were under 40, a rise of more than 60 per cent on the comparative figures for 1968.

Another survey, just issued by the National Statistical Institute, shows the average age at which couples get divorced falling to 35 for men and 33 for women. The age group in which divorce was most frequent was from 25 to 29.

Among younger couples, in the 20-24 age group, the most striking statistic was the number of divorce proceedings started by women — twice as many as those initiated by men.

After remaining stable at around 34,000 a year between 1953 and 1963, the number of divorces rose to 40,000 in 1970, 60,000 in 1975 and an estimated 90,000 in 1979.

As the number of divorces rose in the wake of simplification of legal proceedings in 1975, so did the number of divorced people who remarried, though at a considerably slower rate. In 1979

the beauty industry would like to propose you a toast for 1982 in water. The business that is by-word for glamour and sells creams at four times the price of a bottle of best champagne, has rediscovered the most basic of ingredients. Water is the key not only to the stream of new treatment systems being launched from next week through to the spring. It is also an ingredient in all the moisturizers and the method by which you are now required to apply your make-up.

Those who have been washing their faces in soap and water from the Precious Baby Bath to the gold-plated palatial bathroom, will see nothing strange about a beauty routine based on water. But even 10 years ago the idea of washing was almost taboo among beauty experts. Creams were jars of hope, faith and investment, containing grandma's herbal potions or complex scientific formulae as the image required.

Skin fitness is the new byword for looking good. The need to de-mystify the beauty routine and to make it appeal to the modern woman, has led to an emphasis on health, energy and vitality, which make your skin glow before you start improving on your assets. Significantly, modern beauty products scarcely even claim to transform you with a wave of magic potion. They "make your skin act younger", or "stimulate your skin to increase cell renewal". Mother nature just gets a helping hand.

Water is now the X factor, partly because it is simple, recognizable and far less alarming than those scientific names. It is also a very real and important part of the way we look.

Every school girl knows that the skin holds 14 pints of water. But it took a chemist in Massachusetts in 1931 to isolate the importance of adding water in skin moisturizers. With chemist Irwin Blank, the concept of the modern moisturizer was conceived. It is now the most crucial product in any skin fitness regime.

Moisturizers are now divided into two categories: those that lubricate and smooth the skin by adding water to the outer layer and those which claim to have active ingredients to nourish or increase the natural behaviour of the skin's cells.

In laywoman's terms, these factors divide moisturizers into "light" and "heavy", the light creams, which are basically oil-in-water and the under make-up moisturizers, which are emulsions of water-in-oil (the water evaporating swiftly, leaving the outer surface of the skin temporarily smoothed and purified).

Recent product launches have shown that moisturizers are now a far more complex business. Barrier creams used to seal the skin in order to stop the internal moisture being dried out by harsh weather or intense heat. But now Max Factor's Skin Principle Range of six products emphasizes that even their Serious Moisture Supplement (£5.75) is non-occlusive, that is, it does not form a barrier but acts as a valve between moisture being absorbed from outside or evaporating from within.

We used to look for moisturizers to suit our particular skin type from oily to dry. But modern products like Guinlain's Lotion for Mixed Skin (£7.95), launched last May, is designed to cope with a junction of greasy skin at forehead and nose, with dry and flaky cheeks. Clinique have now brought out Skin Texture Lotion (£11.75) designed to smooth the patchy surface of an oily skin, that does not require a deep or active moisturizer like Clinique's own Dramatically Different Moisturizing Lotion (£7.75).

There are moisturizers, especially designed as first steps in a skin care routine (on the get-them-young principle) like the French form of RoC's Skin Care Basic Day Cream (£3.95). Older women are the target area for Elizabeth Arden's vastly expensive Millenium (£27.50) for the Night Renewal Cream, designed to "assist the skin's own cell renewal process so that it looks, feels and functions like a younger skin."

Harri Hubbard Ayer's Anti-Rides collection is also for an older skin (one that has been prematurely aged by the sun). It contains both an Eye stick (£7.00) and a neck cream (Creme pour le Cou £11.00). Strong claims come from Charles of the Ritz, with their Age Zone Controller, to be launched in February and supposedly containing substances to help cell regeneration.

Two new really deep nourishing creams are being introduced by Helena Rubinstein on January 25. Their Creme de Repos and Creme de Stimulation (both £11.50) are intended to supplement the cleanse, tone, moisturize routine, especially for skin dehydrated by airline travel or ravages of age and climate. The creams are applied by facial massage, to give the benefit of beauty salon treatment at home.

With such a barrage of products to keep at bay both age and external stress factors (pollution, sun, cen-

tral heating, air conditioning, wind-chapping), it is not surprising that Estee Lauder felt the need to re-emphasize the basic steps for skin fitness. Her Age-Smoothing Skincare program has 16 products divided into four distinct steps: cleanse, refine, protect and nourish. These four little words effectively explain a modern beauty routine. The vital nourishing range includes the famous Swiss Performance Extract (£15) one of the first serious moisturizers to be introduced in 1974. Other significant products include Full Strength Protection tonic (£5.50), to shield the skin from our polluted atmosphere, and two eye creams for incipient crow's feet (at £8.25 each, you don't let them melt away).

Now soap is being introduced by many beauty houses. Even Boots, who have supplied my children with countless tablets of baby soaps, have produced a Creaming Bar (£2.50) in their No 7 Special Collection of moisturizing and treatment products, especially for dry skins. Orlane's Ligne Integrale range for dry skins has a Savon Extra Doux (£7.00). The Royal family's own soap makers Bronnley are relaunching their 25-year-old pre-make-up soaps, containing buttermilk or wheatgerm (£8.75).

Estee Lauder's range also includes water's natural partner: soap. It is not actually called by that name, but is described as a Basic Cleansing Bar (for dry or oily skins £6.90). For those women who don't know about such things, you rub it into a lather with water and rinse off.

Soap is not unknown in beauty routines. Dr Ernesto Lazzio made his black soap

especially if you use their

in the tools of the trade that give your existing make-up the right kind of polish and glow.

Boots sell sets of wedge-shaped sponges (four for 40p) for contouring your face. Sponge eye-shadow applicators are 35p for three. You will need a complexion brush (£1.50) for working on powder and might like to slough off the dead cells with a facial cleaning brush (£1.45).

New make-up colours for spring are stronger and brighter than the muted bronze tones that have predominated throughout the winter. In our picture, make-up artist Pascal used Christian Dior's exotic new Les Fabuleux collection for spring/summer 1982, which includes a strong Indian pink, along with lagoon blue and golden yellow, as a counterpart to quiet browns and greys.

Foundation, too, should be applied with a dampened sponge, and even the once-despised powder should be set with the same dampened sponge (the whole process requires twice to fix make-up naturally for an oily skin).

Your most important investment this New Year, could be

in the tools of the trade that give your existing make-up the right kind of polish and glow.

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Left: White sweatshirt with black print face and diamante studs, also in gold, navy with pink, lemon with blue. One size, £20 from Zandra Rhodes, 14a Grafton Street, W1; Harrods Knightsbridge, Dorothy Perkins.

Photograph by John Adrien. Make-up by Pascal for Christian Dior. Les Fabuleux Spring Collection, available from February 15th. Hat by Nicky at John Frieda.

especially if you use their

products will be launched in two weeks' time.

But Vichy also make a can of water, which, if sprayed lightly on the face, can puff up the surface, cool wind-chapped or sunburned skin and fix your make-up. If my flowers respond so well to a daily misting, why shouldn't my face too?

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The argument against using soap and water used to be that it left the skin feeling tight — but dry. With the new soaps, claim the beauty houses, this does not happen,

Beauty by Suzy Menkes

Skin fitness



Wake-up to water

Above: White cotton rainbow-striped towelling robe, SML, £23.95 from Habitat stores countrywide and mail order from the Habitat catalogue. Thermocetyl picot-edged vest, from £5.50, Damart (Dept 2TXL), Bingley, West Yorks, 75p p & p and Damart shops.

Photograph by Serge Krouglikoff. Hair by Anthony at Toni & Guy.

Make-up with water

For the first time since Hollywood stars spot into their Max Factor mascara, you are now expected to make-up with water.

From powder eye shadows, to brush-on rouge, the trick is now to dampen a sponge applicator and stroke on the colour for a subtle and blended effect. Eye colours, especially, which now come in duo even quad pans, need to be shaded together to give the right effect of transluscent colour.

Foundation, too, should be applied with a dampened sponge, and even the once-despised powder should be set with the same dampened sponge (the whole process requires twice to fix make-up naturally for an oily skin).

Your most important investment this New Year, could be

in the tools

Television

A shrewd eye on the police

Whatever the investigative value of Police (BBC 1), and it is too early to judge it, it will put into perspective or put to sleep those fictional glimpses of a policeman's lot which have provided television, with ready-made human interest for as long as I can remember. Roger Graef and Charles Stewart brought their nine-strong production team into Thames Valley Police E Division (in practice Reading and environs) for nine months to live and observe—with a noiseless camera that needed no special lighting. The 13 programmes that resulted, which will be shown weekly from now until April, are presented without commentary or introduction.

Was it just the calendar or the desire for a downtime, routine opening that made them choose New Year's Eve for starters? A procession of routine drunks and disorderlies ("I'm Dirty Peter"), a battered common-law wife refusing to lodge a complaint, the committal to the detention room of Mad John Casey who had broken the windows there last time—the only real drama was launching a full-scale operation against a cottage where a man, his wife rang to say, had shot their dog and was threatening to shoot her likewise.

It ended with him in the station explaining that she had exaggerated and the police paying him £50 for damage caused during forcible entry, but if that sounds undramatic, it was not: one trickle of unexpected tears in a documentary is worth a flood from an actor. Still, the police themselves are the real focus of dramatic interest, and inevitably the series will be largely judged by what happens in the more controversial subjects: rape allegations (programme of January 18), training (February 8), policing of difficult areas (February 15).

Over the next three months we will see how far Graef and Stewart and their crew can unconsciously to share the officers' own view of themselves—and perhaps find ourselves sharing it. (Will repeated sights of certain figures leave them as lovely as Barlow or Dixon?) All the questions are still unanswered. It will be compulsive viewing.

Eight years ago the BBC screened Michael Blakstad's *Children in Crossfire*, one of the most harrowing studies ever to come out of Northern Ireland. I do not know which was worse: the nine-year-old who claimed to have "split three soldiers" on the little mud condemned to photographing and screaming in their sleep because they could not play in the porch without bullets whistling through it. It also left no hope, with a whole generation in Belfast and Londonderry maimed in these two ways, what future is there?

It is no criticism of the producer, Jonathan Crane, to say that his follow-up programme, *A Bright Brass New Day . . .* (BBC 1), turned out an anti-climax.

Thank heaven it did. Eight years on, Paul the champion stone-thrower is a charming Dublin barman, Martin on her tablet, and Richard blinded at 12 by a rubber bullet, is in his second year at university and engaged to a lovely girl. The teacher who had shocked us with the drawing books of her class now looks younger, better rested and better-off.

But 15-year-old Billy, who could not wait to join his heroes in the USA, is now a sudden man with a child of his own and finding that jobs are not easier to get after a three-year jail stretch for armed robbery, however loyally motivated. The sturdy little lad who sang Craggan marching songs with the elan of a natural musician has become an epileptic with equally grim prospects. Unemployment is what clouds the "brand new day".

Anthony Masters



Lots to do

5 lively major exhibitions and much more, all free of charge.

Lightfinger: a Christmas fantasy for the whole family, afternoon performances from 18 Dec until 21 Jan, with some exceptions. Adults £1.50, children 60p.

Please telephone 01-589 6323 for times of opening and closing.

Natural History Museum
South Kensington

The Great Japan Exhibition, Part II

Royal Academy

Self-Portraits, or The Artist as His/Her Own Model

Nicholas Treadwell

Badge Art

Angela Flowers

Bilson/Kevin Scott/Graham Smithie

Off Centre Gallery

If critics tend to get retrospective at this time of year, you can bet that it is not because they really believe that the change of years makes any real difference. Rather, it must have a lot to do with the sacrosanctity of the silly season. So what we usually get is a large number of miscellaneous lightweight Christmas shows—gatherings of things which might conceivably suggest themselves as possible gifts. Cartoons are usually big; Michael Parkin generally has his cats, by Louis Wain and others; and there are lots of drawings by minor twentieth-century masters, colourful graphics, and small oils and watercolours aimed at a fairly conservative taste.

The big show that opened in mid-November run on, relatively unremarked: the splendid *Lurens and Late Sickert* shows at the Hayward continue until January 31 (an unbeatable combination, I should say, at £1.50, or 75p if you go on Mondays, or Tuesday to Thursday between 6 and 8 pm). The British Museum's not-to-be missed chance to see virtually all Goya's prints together is available until January 24. The not-so-splendid *Splendours of the Gonzaga* are at the Victoria and Albert until January 31, and the excitingly displayed if not overall too encouraging second part of the Whitechapel Art Gallery's encyclopedic survey of British Sculpture in the Twentieth Century, covering 1950-80, may be seen until January 24.

Over the next three months we will see how far Graef and Stewart and their crew can unconsciously to share the officers' own view of themselves—and perhaps find ourselves sharing it. (Will repeated sights of certain figures leave them as lovely as Barlow or Dixon?) All the questions are still unanswered. It will be compulsive viewing.

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Anthony Masters

Unseasonable blessings of Japanese subtlety

Galleries



Amazing photo-realism in Cudworth's "Self-Portrait at Home" (left) and a child in Ibbeson's "Making Something of Myself" (detail).

spit as to hold off special exhibitions. Nicholas Treadwell, for instance, has a theme show, *Self-Portraits, or The Artist as His/Her Own Model* (until Saturday 24), which, though billed as a Christmas exhibition, follows very much his habitual line in group shows of gallery artists, offering them a very loosely defined object which they can approach, if they wish, in their own way. This one could only be seen quite light-heartedly, and, by some it is. Graham Smithie, for instance, shows himself as an unfastened grey figure about to be demolished by a fiendish-looking little boy with a 4-mallet (possibly a self?).

But most of the artists take the challenge quite straight, and sometimes, as with Graham Deem's raw close-up, with agonising seriousness. Probably the best works are between, and between; Harry Holland's simple, classical, and yet with slightly mischievous image of himself; Guy Gladwell's typical play of shadow over a white wall with just a small piece of mirror attached to it, partially reflecting himself; Robert Knight's combined pain-

ting/sculpture wall-piece *Darling I Am Growing Old*; Nick Cudworth's amazing piece of photo-realism, in pastel and crayon showing him photographing himself in a mirror, with an exquisite still-life just behind. It is also pleasing to see Roberto Gonzalez Fernandez, whom I last wrote about from Edinburgh at festival time, rowing in this rather different boat.

Another slightly (but only slightly) seasonably theme show is Angela Flowers' Badge Art (until January 16). It is perhaps not so much a theme as a form: the idea was to get nearly two dozen artists who might not before have considered the lapel badge or button a likely genre to do so and see what they could come up with. The show consists of the original drawings or paintings or whatever, along with the badges themselves, which can be bought for 50p each. The point that an enormous number of badges comes on the market with very little conscious design among the lot of them is well taken—though sometimes the artlessness is part of the charm. All the same, it is interesting to see what a bunch of established

artists will do with this miniature, popular form.

In the event, nobody comes up with amazing new inventions, but much of what they have done is slightly and characteristically particularised. I particularly liked Glewys Evans, which shows one of our country heads such as are now at the Peter Hall exhibition in Liverpool, and Tom Phillips's which is another chip from the *Humument* workshop, finding a typically mysterious but evocative message hidden in Mallock's Victorian verbiage.

A show which makes no concessions whatever to the time of year is that the Off Centre Gallery, 6 Shillingford Street, Islington, is devoting until the end of January to three artists connected one way and another with the idea of "the theatre of painting". Like all such occasions, the idea needs a bit of straining to fit three very varied painters, and yet the suggestion that each in his own way paints a sort of abstract scenario for an untheatred life or provides a setting for it is actually helpful. The most familiar, Wilson, is here seen in a quite unfamiliar light: he seems to have abandoned his previous semi-primitive style (though some examples are on show along with the new work), and now produces instead dimensional, paintings-with-collage which, though they are called "Faces", are in fact almost abstract—very rich and tumultuous and, I would say, far more potent than his agreeable but less distinctive earlier work.

Graham Smithie is perhaps better known for his stained glass, but the paintings here (also using collage) have an elegant, slightly surreal quality, depicting mysterious, dreamlike landscapes in cool, subdued colours. Kevin Scott seems to be developing since his one-man show a year ago, and the line he then had down delicate, atmospheric abstractions sometimes suggest a magnified detail from a late Monet; but they are getting simpler and tougher without losing any of their sensuous appeal. Though "American" in style, he still seems closer to the British tradition of landscaped-based abstraction than to the stridency of much "American Abstract" Expressionism. But, looked at from either direction, he is out on his own: not always the most comfortable place to be, but finally the most worthwhile.

John Russell Taylor

Circus

The greatest show... in Monte Carlo



Oleg Popov (right) with entangled assistant

of the greatest celebrations of the art.

Popov is an ageing legend who inevitably received the top prize of a Golden Clown in recognition of his career in the great circus of the Soviet Union. Alone of the performers, he was above competition and appeared at all the performances. There are parts of his routines which are no longer great and, when he transforms a white rabbit into a black one, then gives away the trick, he does it less well than many others. But when he appears in an original and simple piece of clowning, his bright face twisting under his bright yellow wig, he can still leave unforgettable images.

Approaching a circle, cast by a spotlight, he waves his hands in a fan and causes him to a picnic. The bud of a flower blossoms in his hands in the light and he chases it. Capturing the light again, he lies in it and draws a napkin over himself, like a blanket, for a snooze. As the light fades, he captures it in his picnic basket, which glows. His final toss of the basket towards the audience shows him with light and his mastery of clowning is reaffirmed, as it is again when he walks on the slack wire, or hangs a wet clown up to dry.

Against such known masters of circus, the selectors prove their industry by including an act like Dr Hot and Neon, a pair of North American jugglers who two years ago were hawking their talents on the streets during

the Edinburgh Festival, and who more recently stole the prince made him keep his safety net. From Czechoslovakia came a tame acrobate on unicycles and the orchestra from the Polish State Circus. At the closing party, the audience produced impromptu Russian dancing, cartwheels across the dance floor, and royal encouragement for the internationalantics. With colour and confetti, it became a circus as lively as imagination.

Many of the best circus acts are interchangeable with variety, shows, and the act which won the other Gold Clown is from the Lido de Paris. Roby Gasser and his wife, Roby Gasser, are his two-selections, and his wife's face competition from uncle and nephew, the circus of Press Association of Variety, Dance and Circus Writers for her training and presentation of her acts. When he appears at home, Yannin Sautin's horsemanship and dressage won her the Woman of the Circus award and last year's winner, Mary Chippendall, won this year's award of the Circus and Entertainment Association.

At the Edinburgh Festival, and when the audience is given a choice of how to see the new Circus Roncalli, an extraordinary game that could be from a Fellini film with circus wagons, enthusiasm, colour, light and life. There may never have been such a circus as Roncalli's, but it is aimed at the elusive ideal of imagination and not simply struggling to survive.

Ned Challiet

Concert

Story-teller at the keyboard

Daniel Blumenthal

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Since the last Leeds Piano contest, London has already heard recitals from the British winner, Ian Hobson, and the precociously gifted young German, Wolfgang Manz, who was runner-up. In three weeks' time acquaintance can be renewed with Bernard d'Ascoli, the courageous blind Frenchman placed third. On Sunday it was the turn of Daniel Blumenthal, the American fourth prize-winner of '78, whose programme included four of the pieces which helped to carry him from the semi-finals into the concerto round at Leeds.

Mr Blumenthal is a graphic story-teller who went from strength to strength as his composers progressively allowed him to exploit the

orchestral potential of the keyboard.

Beginning with Beethoven's E major Sonata, Op 109, he seemed not quite to have found the requisite inner calm. In the first movement, in particular, his rubato and dynamic contrasts were over-impressive. The last two movements brought stronger reminders of his fellow-feeling for this composer as shown in the B flat Concerto at Leeds, even if again certain details of timing sounded imposed rather than growing naturally and inevitably from the notes. In Brahms's Sixteen Waltzes, Op. 39, he was splendidly ebullient, even if less than wholly persuasive in more intimate lyricism, though the last two numbers were lovely.

Busoni, Debussy and Liszt in their different ways put Mr. Blumenthal's technique to the test and, except

Joan Chissell

New records

Multilingual Shostakovich

Shostakovich: Symphony No 24; Concerto; Varady/Fischer-Dieskau

Mahler: Symphony No 1; LP; EMI SLS 5238 (2 discs)

Fauré: Orchestral Works; Orchestre du Capitole de Toulouse/Plasson; EMI SLS 5219 (3 discs)

perhaps for passing discomfort in the *Habanera* from Busoni's "Carmen" Chamber-Fantasy, and the occasional "added note" in Lissztsian vehemence, it was rarely found wanting. His greatest asset, here, was his ear for colour, always he orchestrated the texture, as well as meeting climaxes with formidable reserves of strength. If a trace of edginess crept into his tone at hurried peaks of excitement in Liszt's "Vallee d'Obermann" and "Dante" Sonata, there were countless subtleties of shading in compensation. His most aristocratic pianism, nevertheless came in a group of Debussy, with bacchanal humour in the *Scary* take-off, and simplicity in the portrait of the girl with flowing hair to match Busoni's crystalline brilliance in seas lashed by the west wind.

Hilary Finch

• The Bristol Old Vic opens its Spring Season of 1982, on February 17, with Shakespeare's *Henry V*, sponsored by John Lewis. Wednesday and Saturday evenings, and directed by John David. The company will also be presenting *Finner's* farce *The Magistrate*, Tom Kempinski's *Duet For One* and the Sondheim musical *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*.

• The York Players Theatre Company is to present a double bill of rare plays, *A Yorkshire Tragedy* (once attributed to Shakespeare) and *Winters' Wreath*, on the *Great Road*, at the Old Half Moon Theatre, from January 25 to February 18. The presentation is part of the Half Moon's tenth anniversary celebrations.

• Robert East's first play is as bewilderedly misinterpreted and dangerously under-rated as was the first London play of his director Harold Pinter. Harold Hobson, *Times Literary Supplement*

• A boxed set of George's orchestral chamber music, with eight vocal works, by Nikolai Gedda and Frederica von Stade, includes among its rarer items the symphonic suite from *Shiplock*. The delicately imagined orchestra in the only other heard piece shows off the

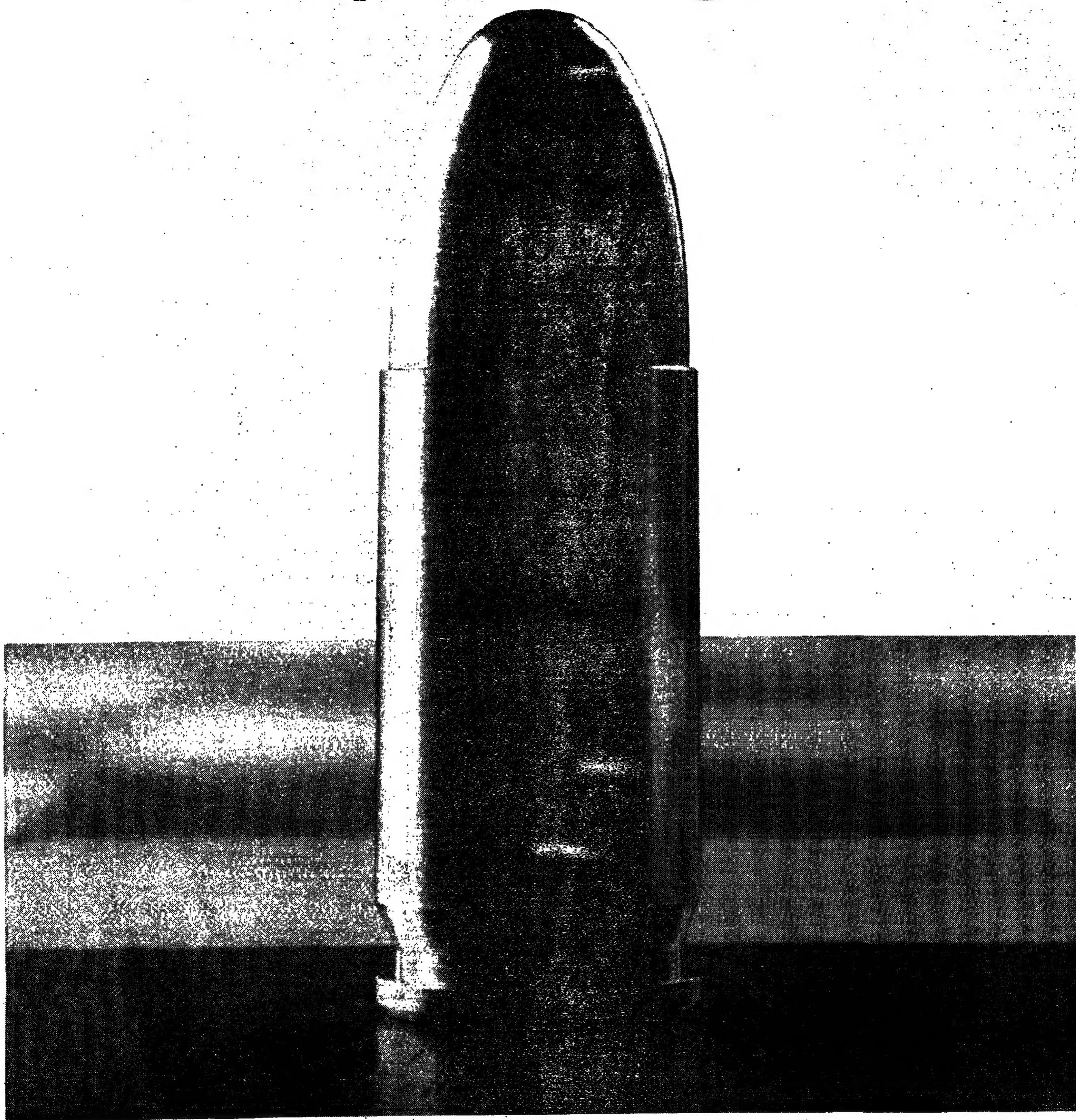
Incident at Tulse Hill

Robert East's first play is as

Harold Hobson, *Times Literary Supplement*

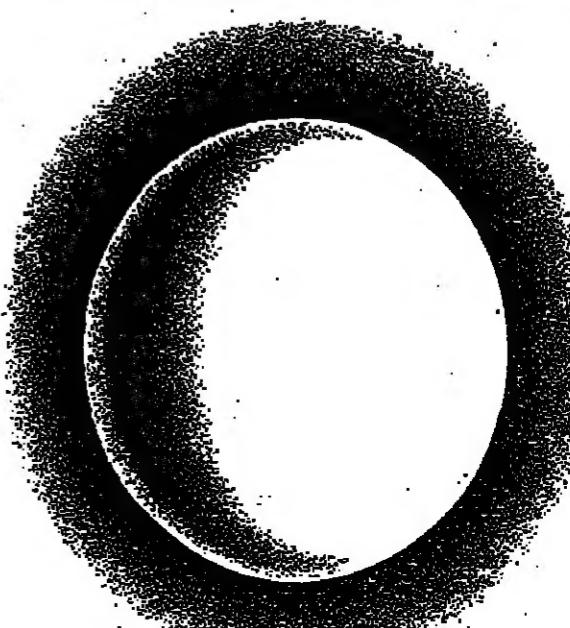
HAMPSTEAD THEATRE

Just a pawn in the game?



"The most dangerous man in the world"

The new documentary by Antony Thomas. Tonight 8.30p.m.



CENTRAL

A crisis of credibility for David Steel

By Mike Thomas

Social Democratic MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East

Today's meeting between Bill Rodgers and David Steel needs to sort out more than a squabble over the allocation of parliamentary seats. The SDP/Liberal alliance is in a fundamental crisis which cannot be resolved by name-calling abuse or generalised soft soap.

In October, after the July joint statement, *"Fresh Start for Britain"*, and the overwhelming endorsement of the Alliance at the Liberal Party conference, Social Democratic and Liberal national negotiators agreed on guidelines for the negotiation of parliamentary seats.

I took part in those negotiations; they were amicable but tough. At the end both sides agreed that the outcome was fair and that they would put their weight behind it. The agreement was for:

• Parity of numbers of seats;

• Equal opportunity to win and for each party to fight some of its most preferred seats and some less promising;

• Seats not to be clustered for one party in any area but to be spread between us;

• Each party to have a fair share of Conservative and Labour urban and rural, marginal and safer seats.

With high hopes, local Social Democrats began putting together

their negotiating teams. Negotiations were set in train in London, Scotland, Wales and in English counties from Cornwall to Cumbria. Now, three months later, Bill Rodgers for the Social Democrats has called a halt and today meets David Steel, the Liberal leader, to seek undertakings that would enable the SDP to start talking again.

I hope he can for this is far more than a squabble.

Bill Rodgers stopped the negotiations for the simple reason that after hours of fruitless discussions up and down the country, it has become clear that the Liberal Party either does not want to abide by the guidelines its leaders freely agreed to or is so loosely organized that no agreement with its leaders is worth the paper it is written on.

It is not just Greenock — although the guidelines specifically provide that sitting SDP or Liberal MPs as at January 1, 1982, are automatically entitled to the candidacy for their existing seats provided they are properly selected by their own party. Neither is it simply a matter of a Liberal prospective candidate in Derbyshire wanting to reopen concluded negotiations there so that he can have the seat he prefers.

Much more serious is the attitude and approach of local Liberals in almost every negoti-

ating unit; this has been wholly contrary to the letter and the spirit of the guidelines agreed with the Liberal leadership.

In tones worthy of the Ulster Unionists in their worst "not an inch" rhetoric, Social Democrats are told this, that the other seat is "not negotiable". Lists are produced of "Liberal territory" into which the SDP will not be allowed to intrude.

Offered in exchange are seats with Conservative or Labour majorities so high that even Shirley Williams could not scale them in a by-election. Liberal negotiators confide to their SDP opposite numbers that their constituency associations will not agree to any arrangement that is not substantially to their Liberal's advantage. In one unit the SDP team arrived to be told that the Liberals had prospective candidates in 11 of the 14 seats in the area and that the SDP should simply take the other three — none of them very promising.

No doubt some of this can be written down to excessive bargaining zeal, but the apparent unwillingness or inability of the Liberal leadership to explain the guidelines to their local representatives and tell them they must stick to them — has been deeply depressing. The example set by the Scottish Liberals in Greenock, where there can be no doubt as to the interpretation of

the guidelines, is only the most glaring example.

Bill Rodgers is right to bring the matter to a head now, for if the Liberals wish to renege on the guidelines, they had better tell us quickly. David Steel's hedges disown recalci-

trant Liberal candidates, made at the *"Weekend World"* before the Liberal Party conference, voted for the Alliance, will take a Herculean labour to fulfil unless Liberal activists are told exactly what their national leadership has agreed to.

The Social Democrats will look for clear evidence of action on the part of David Steel and his colleagues to fulfil their obligations. Anything less would put the Alliance under real threat.

Putting the Alliance into practice on the ground was always bound to be our hardest task; but it has been made incomparably more difficult by the reluctance of the Liberal leadership to explain to their own party the reality of that process.

The Social Democrats should not and cannot settle for anything less than a realistic prospect of winning half the seats won by the Alliance at the next election. (After all, on any analysis of the polls, we are likely to attract two thirds or more of the Alliance vote). Those Liberals who seriously want to achieve power to do all

those things both parties agree are necessary to put Britain back on its feet know that their task now is to persuade their colleagues.

The major responsibility of leadership in that task must fall on David Steel. The future of the Alliance may now depend on how readily he shoulders it.

But no one should doubt that the task, however difficult, can be achieved. I believe the will is there to do it, and my own experience in Nottinghamshire

the first and only negotiating unit so far to be settled — encourages me to think that Social Democrats and Liberals, if they stick to the nationally agreed guidelines, can settle the distribution of parliamentary seats amicably and speedily.

Both parties know that is what the majority of their members and, most important of all, the country expects of them.

It is the only way to save the country from the prospect of a devil and deep blue sea choice at the next election: Mr Foot and Mr Bern on the one hand and Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe on the other.

The author is the chairman of the SDP organization committee. He was a member of the SDP national negotiating team with the Liberals.

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Getting rid of depression with talk and sympathy

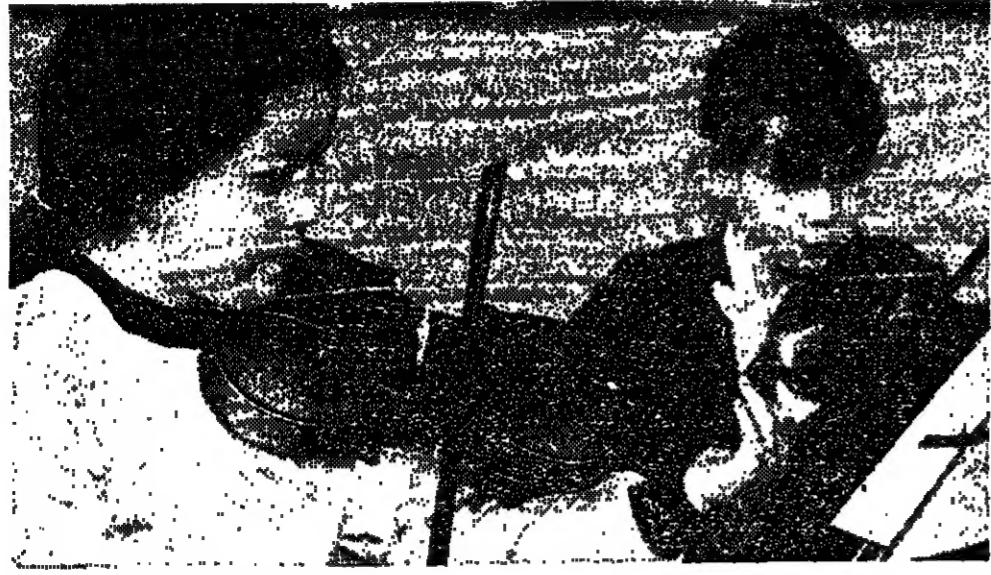


Shirley Toms, counsellor people very like herself — bewildered, prone to despair, full of guilt

Patience to guide and nurture into life groups and leaders all round the country. Sitting at her home in Dorset she has written regular newsletters for her members, answered some 30,000 private letters, and sat daily by her ever-ringing phone. Money is a constant problem. When she can, she puts callers in touch with a growing bank of "specialists", people who, because they themselves suffered from it, have made a study of some particular area of depression: post-natal, the depressions sparked off by bereavement, loss of job or even — and there is a growing body of medical research into this — allergies. Jane Lush, now Chairman of DA, takes many of the pre-menstrual depression callers. She started getting depressed at the age of 11 then spent a miserable and confused adolescence, mysteriously unhappy for two weeks in every month. "There's a lot of publicity about it now", she says, "but it came 20 years too late for me".

The organization was and remains amateur, fragmented and often not closely reasoned. Yet behind the leaflets and newsletters, hidden among the tea and sympathy, is an exceptionally necessary service of comfort. For, unlike nearly everything else, thought up to date to cure depressives, listening and understanding actually helps. The people who join DA find themselves getting better: the depressions come back, but they are no longer alone with them. Not long ago Shirley Toms found that she had breast cancer and had to undergo long sessions of radiotherapy, which left her again severely depressed. Knowing that there were people to talk to, she says, enabled her to struggle back to some sort of equilibrium. And Depressives Associated is growing: depressed callers are now branching out as tentative counsellors. Little more than listeners, perhaps, but on the other end of telephones, waiting to help. In the absence of more solid medical knowledge, their existence is crucial.

Depressives Associated, 19 Merle Way, Wimborne Minster, Dorset. Caroline Moorehead



"All smiles and animation until the bows touched the strings... then they became grave and serene" — members of the London Junior Strings try Handel



What Danny, Amelia, Umoja and friends played in the holidays

they leave, as matter-of-factly as if they were teaching maths or gymnastics.

The child who learns an instrument is not set apart as an oddity, and those whose parents might never have dreamt of arranging tuition get a chance to try, with no easy exit exercised by assessment of talent. It does not cross anybody's mind to drop out.

The method was developed by Miss Sheila Nelson, drawing on work done at the University of Illinois. It differs from the well-known Suzuki method in that the initial preoccupation is less with minute points of technique than with developing confidence and familiarity with the instrument. There is something almost frightening in the sight of a class of 30 six-year-olds finishing a tune in unison with a flourish and then brandishing their sticks aloft at arm's length in a Statue of Liberty salute. Surprisingly, breakages are not a serious problem.

Assistants move round the classroom giving each child individual help, and there are also sessions with small groups. But the system makes it possible to cope with twice as many children as the same teaching man-

power could manage under traditional methods, and to give them two or three lessons a week instead of only one.

The Suzuki method depends heavily on parents interested enough to spend time and effort helping their children learn. The children in the London scheme are designed to reach the very ones who cannot count on such help. The teachers keep trying to draw parents in, but have had to evolve methods which work without them.

About 700 children of primary age are now involved in the scheme, mostly from East End schools. The smaller number invited for the holiday course, the first of its kind in London, were something of an élite; the ones judged likely to benefit from the chance to make faster progress. But they were also as average a band of ruffians as ever terrorized a supply teacher, diverse in colour and in shade of cockney, high-spirited and cheeky.

The course took in a corner of a stark glass-and-concrete comprehensive with wind passageways, mangled murk and lavatory graffiti as rich as on the New York subway. The cheap Chinese

violins and cellos that make the scheme possible lie around the hall in implausible varnishes varying in tint from saffron to subgume.

Music stands kept clattering over, scattering Tallis and Handel in all directions. Hoarse-voiced Danny was in full cry again. Simon in sneakers and track-suit top was doing his best to be noticed. Umoja in yellow stockings and braids was doing her best not to be. Ben and Pupli had a brief fencing-match with their bows.

Parental cooperation was a problem as usual: an appeal had gone out for parents to come and help at meals and break-times, but Amelia's middle-class dad was the only one to turn up, looking sheepish.

But the teachers were well able to cope by themselves. The disorder was all high spirits, not disaffection. Once the music stands had been rescued and everybody had been tuned up, they launched into action with intensity, buzzing laboriously like a bumblebee in winter. They had several new pieces to learn for the concert at the end of the course — a Handel gavotte and march, a concerto grosso by Vaughan Williams, and other pieces

for two groups of violins with cellos.

A whole day's music is more exciting than one lesson in a full school day.

Assessing stamina was still a matter for experiment. Sheila Nelson and the others gathered at the end of the day to discuss whether the schedule was still too hard. Each session of 45 minutes was followed by a long break period, and the sessions themselves were diversified — sometimes a large group, sometimes small ones. Some sessions were instrumental, some vocal, and some were organized games periods, at which bingo with musical phrases was played.

Break periods were times for frantic release of animal spirits. Football, hide-and-seek, bulldogs and on-it were played with relish. But while Amelia's dad was being torn to pieces by small-manned in the playground, cheeky Simon was sitting in a corner, upstaged patiently practising sequences passed ages by himself.

The scheme continues to grow, in spite of spending constraints, and each year a larger number of leavers move up into secondary school. Growing cohorts of fiddlers, moving on, must make their presence felt more and more.

"Get ready, all you cellos!" called the teacher. "I'm not a cello, I'm a human being!" muttered Amelia impudently to guffaws. But then Handel got on the move again. As the music began, the children changed. Their faces were all smiles and animation until the moment the bows touched the strings. Then they became grave, serene until the moment the bows left the strings again — and then all was animation as before.

Some schools are more interested than others, but a number of teachers in other fields believe that the scheme also has indirect benefits in reading, co-ordination and general confidence. But at present the end of primary school means the end of string playing for most of the children in the scheme. The classes disperse and they move into a climate where exams increasingly dominate attention.

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George Hill

Social Democrats who might oppose Jenkins

Social Jenkins need not expect the Social Democrat candidate for the vacant Glasgow, Hillhead, seat to be handed to him on a plate should he decide to run. I hear that local party members expect challenges from Alastair Hetherington, former editor of *The Guardian*, and Iain MacCormick, the bigger-loving former Scottish Nationalist MP for Argyl. Both men are founding fathers of the SDP in Scotland.

I am told a meeting of the local hierarchy will be held today against a background of Liberal Party interest in the seat (Mr Clark Parris has already been selected as their candidate, although he says he will stand down if necessary in the interests of the Liberal-SDP alliance).

Neither Hetherington nor MacCormick was available for comment yesterday, but the names were on the lips of all good Scottish Social Democrats I spoke to, as was that of Ian McDonald, the SDP's Glasgow North chairman.

Hetherington, 62, a hill-walking devotee who disappeared into the Scottish hinterland via controversial years as controller of BBC Scotland and then manager of BBC Highland, after leaving *The Guardian* in 1975, is considered a weaker challenger than MacCormick. The local press criticism he ran into while laird of BBC

Scotland will, I believe, be taken into account should he seek the SDP nomination.

MacCormick, who was educated at Glasgow High School and Glasgow University, is a passionate believer in devolution. He quit the SNP after it was taken over by what he regards as a group of left-wing fanatics.

Blazing arrows

Mal Brooks, the film director who has wrought his particular brand of havoc on the Bible (*History of the World, Part One*, the American *West* (*Blazing Saddles*), and the horror obsession (*Young Frankenstein*), has signed an 80-page deal to come to Britain to give the same treatment to Robin Hood. Brooks has raised the money on Wall Street because he does not want to rely on film-studio finance. He was angry over the way 20th Century Fox had handled his last picture, which did poorly at the box office.

What with Central TV's "white UFO" over Nottingham, and now Brooks in Sherwood Forest, Brian Clough can no longer expect to have the East Midlands all to himself.

Shy away

Mr David Robinson, the millionaire who disappeared into the Penfins lifeboat fund, is described as "shy". That will not do. In 1977 Philip Zimbardo in his book *Shyness* that 70 per cent of people consider themselves shy — although that does not mean they barricade their homes with

guard dogs and electric fences. Zimbardo also found that as many as 40 per cent of people regard themselves as chronically shy, and 2 per cent as pathologically shy — shy all the time, wherever they were and whoever they were with.

Presumably Mr Robinson may be numbered among the chronically shy and the wonders whether this is in any way connected with his benefactions.

Pathological shyness can be a weird condition, as readers of books about Howard Hughes will know. Two of the most extraordinary cases in the clinical literature make Hughes seem positively convivial. In 1947 Langley Colley died in New York. He had not been seen for 36 years and that he did not have to meet

anyone or come into the light, a particular kind of his.

Even in his non-pathological state shyness can be far more painful than non-shyness. Think, if Mr Robinson intended any future benefactions the shy might be an imaginative choice.

Unsociable? As readers may recall, I do not include myself among the Sir Keith Josephs and other sociopaths of this world. I think he is wrong to limit the Social Science Research Council's £21m allocation, when other sciences are not asked to accept similar limitations. But there was some debate in the office yesterday when several of us tried to

agree on the major practical discoveries of the social sciences. Here then is fertile ground for a serious competition for once. My usual bottle for the most justify (by which I mean short and convincing) account of three practical insights achieved by the British social sciences.

No moonshine

If ever he runs short of a bottle or two, asceticism royal, Patrick Moore could make one by spending in cold, I am told, in a fascinating case in the United States, the defendant was convicted all because he got his astronomy wrong.

Stanley Tranowski, of Chicago, was charged with passing a counterfeit bank note in exchange for a meal. His defence, corroborated by his brother, was that on the day in question, May 12, the two men were visiting their mother. They even had a photograph to prove it, they said. The picture, taken by one of the men, showed him and his mother and their dog.

Unfortunately for Tranowski, the photograph also showed the dog's shadow and a very district attorney turned to Larry Culpik, astronomer at the local planetarium, to see whether that was enough to check the alleged date of the photograph. According to Culpik, it was. From the shadow he was able to calculate the height of the sun and the position. Checking that position, he found that the sun was in fact only on April 13 and August 31 — and not on May 12. Stanley's defence was therefore thrown out, he was convicted.

Peter Watson

Artist David Smith, whose penchant for arduous missions never ceases to amaze, is about to put to sea again less than two years after returning from the South Pole as official artist with the British Antarctic Survey. Smith, 61, has been engaged at Trinity House to paint all the 100-odd lighthouses and light ships around the coast of Britain.

The job will, he expects, take three years, during which he will also be working for the government of Finland, painting glass of that country. For this he will have to take his brushes and easel into the Arctic Circle.

Smith is fortunately a man of the stoutest sea legs; his father was a Lowestoft fisherman. "I love being at sea, reacting to a storm," he told me yesterday. "I like the transient movement of the weather. I am never happier than when I am considering it direct in watercolour or oils."

When police finally forced their way into his house on Fifth Avenue they found rubbish crammed to the ceiling in every room with tunnels carved for a man to crawl through. The tunnels were dotted with booby traps which brought down tons of rubbish on intruders. Police eventually found Collyer under just such a heap — he had blundered into one of his own tunnels.

Then, only two years ago, the Swedes disclosed that a patient at a Stockholm hospital had been so shy that he had been allowed to live in the communications tunnels below the hospital, and had been granted permission to steal hospital food when he could, so

he did not have to meet

anyone or come into the



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PRESSES ON POLAND

The foreign ministers of the Ten have found a response to events in Poland that neither undercuts nor backs up that of the United States. They express strong disapproval of military rule and call for a reopening of dialogue but they do not go along with American sanctions. The situation is not yet so alarming or so clear-cut that total unity of response is essential. But a lot more work is necessary to ensure that the differences remain within bounds, and that each side understands the other sufficiently to avoid resentment. Europeans will need to do more than express indignation about events in Poland if the Atlantic rift is not to widen further.

The main problem now is a confusion of aims. There is the desire to express moral disapproval. There is the desire to punish the Russians for their part in the affair (whether big or small) and to teach them lessons in behaviour which may be applicable elsewhere in the world. There is the desire to see Poland able to pay its debts. And there is a desire to help the Polish people, which ought to be dominant.

Mr. Reagan's main aim in imposing modest sanctions on the Soviet Union appears to be mainly punitive and didactic. In his statement of December 29 he explained his decision largely by reference to the suppression of human rights in Poland. This is a thoroughly legitimate concern. Mr. Reagan's predilection for being harder on the sins of the left than on the right will lessen the impact, but this is no reason for dismissing his motives altogether.

The more important question is what the effects will be. In economic terms they will be small. They seem to be intended more as a warning.

The alternative argument is that Poles can be motivated to work only if they are given

shots than as broadsides. Nevertheless, they could have some limited political effect by reminding the Russians that their behaviour in Europe is the legitimate concern of all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, and that further repression in Poland could bring more stringent measures. On the other hand, economic sanctions are notoriously easy to circumvent, so it would be wrong to expect too much of them, or to attempt at this stage to mount a united western effort.

The Europeans have bigger economic levers at their disposal because their economic relations with Poland are much more extensive than those of the United States. They are limited by their reluctance to push Poland into defaulting on its huge western debt, but they are still in a strong position to impose conditions on further aid which Poland badly needs to get off the ground. They must, however, decide what conditions are realistic.

If the main aim is to help Poland become economically viable again there are two possible lines of argument. One is that a period of extreme economic stringency is unavoidable, with harder work and lower living standards. A year ago Solidarity said it was willing to accept this in return for genuine reforms, and although it started by demanding more money for less work it might have been brought round to partnership if the regime had handled things better. Now that the chance has been missed, the argument goes, a repressive regime is the only answer. In other words, the soldiers are the bankers' best friends.

This means that the main thrust of western policy, particularly in Europe, should be to make it clear that economic as well as political relations will depend on the early resumption of economic and political reforms. The main thing is to withhold further credits and other forms of aid (except food aid through the Church) until General Jaruzelski can provide some evidence that there was substance behind his assurances on this score.

RETURN OF THE FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT

Ghanaians have demonstrated in the streets of Accra in favour of Flight-Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, who seized power from the elected President Limann last Thursday. This does not mean too much as Accra crowds have also hailed at first the five previous military rulers who have afflicted Ghana since independence: Ankrah, Afrifa, Acheampong, Akufo and Rawlings on his first appearance in 1979. It certainly leaves unanswered the question of whether the 34-year-old flight-lieutenant was justified in disrupting the democratic processes he had helped to restore just over two years ago.

The Limann administration had demonstrably failed to solve Ghana's economic problems: inflation and shortages had grown worse. Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings has claimed it was a corrupt government also: "the most disgraceful in Ghana's history". He has argued that only a "revolution" could rectify things. On the other hand, President Limann was undoubtedly elected by the Ghanaian people and his government observed due process and the constitutional niceties. There was no reason

to doubt that it would allow the people to vote it out of power at the next election if they should wish to. If Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings believed that the opposition politicians were "equally" corrupt (as he sometimes alleged), there was nothing to stop him forming his own party and seeking the votes of the people.

It should also be recalled that there were disgraceful aspects to the previous four-month Rawlings administration. Eight people were executed without proper trial (and without cause in some cases); hundreds more were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by blatantly unfair military tribunals. Equally seriously, no ideas were produced for the solving of Ghana's problems: the public caning of market women proved not to be an adequate answer to inflation. The period ended with Ghana's reputation sullied and her economic situation even worse. There were the beginnings of corruption among the men of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council itself.

Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings is to be honoured for keeping his promise to return the country promptly to civilian approval?

PAYMENTS ON DEPARTURE

One of the bane of British public discussion is an excess of puritanism regarding the financial affairs of others. High salaries for chairmen, fringe benefits for executives and now "golden handshakes" are the favourite objects of derision or envy, "the unacceptable face of capitalism" as Mr. Edward Heath described it in a well-remembered phrase.

A pretty face it certainly is not. The sight of a managing director being dismissed from a major company with a package worth three-quarters of a million pounds when workers are made redundant in a factory after a factory through no fault of their own with a thousand pounds or less is neither inspiring nor timely. Still less does it appear fair and reasonable that a retired admiral of the Royal Navy should stand to gain £400,000, his presence with Playboy having failed to ensure the renewal of gambling licences.

One should be careful, however, to distinguish between what is open to criticism and

what should be forbidden. High salaries, or high parting payments, have long been a feature of a highly-taxed society and will always look "unacceptable" at times of general recession. In the case of Mr. Gill, the departing managing director of Associated Communications Corporation, (£750,000) here was a man who, after all, had done much to build up the company before he fell from the grace of Lord Grade. Nor is the recent spate of compensation packages a reflection merely of management self-indulgence. It is a sign, long overdue, that as part of the effort to become more competitive which the recession is forcing upon companies managers as well as workers are being made redundant.

What is objectionable about some of the recent compensation cases and their high cost is the continuing tendency of British management to seek its rewards in the form of service packages laced with benefits such as loans for houses and

compensation for loss of office. They stem from a regime of high taxation on salaries. It is a regime which this government is committed to ending, as well it might. There is no reason why the British, like their United States counterparts, should not be rewarded with shares in their companies and performance bonuses. The service contract system is a positive incentive for directors to award themselves added security in long-term contracts and even to welcome their rupture as a means of acquiring capital which taxation does not allow them to accumulate from earnings.

The answer does not lie in imposing statutory limitations on compensation terms. The proper tribunal is the shareholders, since it is their interests which are betrayed by excessive service contracts for directors. An obligation of disclosure to shareholders is needed, and the right of shareholders to approve contracts above set limits.

Plight of museums

From Miss Joanna Richardson
Sir, I have followed with interest the recent correspondence on the plight of museums, and the question of charging for entrance, which seems against all the principles of scholarship and cultural exchange.

However, I have recently asked the Bibliothèque Nationale if I

might study certain papers which I believe to be in the Département des Manuscrits. I have often worked in this department, and I should like to renew my ticket so that I can work on my current book. I understand that tickets for 12 visits are now issued on payment of 25fr, and that the 2-day tickets cost 2 fr.

The charge may be nominal, I must say I find it offensive for someone engaged on serious

research. However, it does lead me to wonder whether we should charge all overseas visitors for entrance to museums and libraries. The rest of us are already largely supporting these institutions through our rates and taxes.

Yours faithfully,
JOANNA RICHARDSON,
55 Flax Walk,
Hampstead, NW3.

January 1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Money collected for defendants of lifeboatmen

From Mr D. W. Tattersall

Sir, Once again it seems likely that the clear intentions of thousands of donors will be frustrated by the law of charitable trusts. For there can be no doubt that every one, at least with very few exceptions, who has sent money to the Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund intended that his gift should, after the deduction of minimal administrative costs, be shared out in full amongst the defendants and near relations of the lifeboatmen who

duty to return as quickly as possible to all the donors who can be identified that proportion of each gift left over after a distribution within the present law. Then we can find ways to get our money direct, by individual giving, to those who deserve it.

D. W. TATTERSALL,
13 Birchdale Drive, Romiley,
Stockport, Cheshire.
December 31

From Mr C. W. Sanders

Sir, Had I known, when I contributed to the Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund, that it would reach such vast proportions, I would certainly have asked that my contribution should go to the general purposes of the RNLI.

There must be others like me who agree with your view that the defendants should be placed liberally beyond financial need but who do not wish to see a disaster fund becoming the equivalent of a "pools" win.

I am therefore writing to the fund's trustees to say that I am happy for my contribution to be reallocated. Others may care to do the same.

Yours faithfully,

K. C. SANDERS,
Giles Point,
Winchelsea, Sussex.

From Mr B. FitzPatrick

Sir, As one of many subscribers who was not "to make Moushole rich" (report December 31) but to help to alleviate the physical and emotional distress resulting from such a tragedy.

The assumption that donors intended this money to benefit the bereaved families only may legitimately be questioned in the light of the one and a half million pounds so far received.

In the aftermath of this tragedy people gave generously as a tribute to the bravery and sacrifice of those courageous men but now many would be only too pleased to apportion a fraction of their donations to

similar causes within the control of the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

Legal and tax problems can be resolved by the appropriate experts with some encouragement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and "all reasonable needs" of the wives and children could be placed under control of a committee who would also allow for emergencies. However, donors hope that this fund will not develop into an uncontrolled case from some reports.

Human emotion is stronger than the pound sterling but if relatives knew that they were in some way sharing in tragedies, as yet in the future, they would be much stronger in spirit.

By all means let us put Moushole relatives first, but a fund of this size ought also to consider those who, in future years, will find themselves in similar circumstances. It was this distant picture, as much as the immediate disaster, which touched the heart of the nation.

Yours sincerely,
BRENDA FITZPATRICK,
10 Beresford Road,
Chingford, E4.

January 4

From Professor Sir Alan Harris

Sir, I have made a modest donation to this fund. I know the person, Jack Worth, the previous coxswain, he who had formed and trained the lost crew and had been first at the Torrey Canyon wreck, was like an elder brother to me during my childhood in those parts.

I sought with my gift to relieve the distress of orphans, widows, mothers. If it seems that this purpose is to be frustrated, I shall ask for my money back and pay it direct; I shall know to whom.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN HARRIS,
128 Ashley Gardens,
Thirleby Road, SW1.

January 1.

From Mrs Margaret Brown and Mr Thomas Brown

Sir, Once again here is an annual analysis of Christian names given to children whose birth or adoption was announced in *The Times*. For the eighteenth year in succession, James has remained the most popular name for boys. Elizabeth held the lead among the last six years.

We believe in the following principles:

1. Physically and mentally handicapped people have just as much right to life as healthy people, both as a matter of natural justice and because they are created by God in His own image, and share in His redeeming love shown supremely in the Incarnation and Crucifixion of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Indeed, because of their handicap, they should be accorded special protection and care.

2. Nobody has the moral right deliberately to shorten or end the life of a fellow human being, though we agree that where necessary, as in terminal cases, it may be permissible to administer analgesic drugs whose side-effect may be to shorten life, but only if the object aimed at is to relieve pain. We also agree that in the case of a patient who will certainly die there may come a point where it is not morally obligatory to undertake special treatment to keep him alive.

3. There is no moral difference between deliberately killing people and securing their death by denying them normal treatment and sustenance.

4. The right to life is not conferred by the state but subsists in every human being simply because he is human. The duty of the state is to maintain law and order.

5. Parents have no more right than doctors to decide for whatever reason that a child of theirs should die.

Yours truly,
DAVID CAMPBELL,
JOHN FOSTER,
PETER GELDARD,
MICHAEL GREEN,
RAYMOND JOHNSTON,
E. L. MASCALL,
CONRAD DORCHESTER,
PHILIP R. NORRIS,
MARGARET PAUL, C.S.P.,
PHYLLIS, C.S.P.,
TERI READING,
J. W. ROGERS,
MORUS SELBY,
D. DAVID SILK,
JOHN R. W. STOTT,
BRYAN THWAITES,
DAVID WATSON,
MICHAEL WOOLWICH,
ERIC CICESTER,
7 Parade, Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire.

(The figures in parentheses indicate the position held in 1980.)

Two girls' names which returned significantly higher totals in 1981 were Laura and Frances. Flower names for girls, such as Daisy and Rose, also showed an increase in popularity.

The table for first names shows that Thomas has held the lead over James for the second year in succession. Sarah has regained her place as the most popular name for girls:

Two names which gained in favour during 1981 were Hannah and Dinah.

The figures for 1981 show that 4,197 births were announced in *The Times* of whom 2,175 were boys, 2,021 were girls and including one child whose sex was not stated. The following summary shows the distribution of names during 1981:

Names 99 (1) Sarah 55 (2)
Jones 95 (2) Charlotte 49 (4)
Alexander 73 (3) Emma 44 (4)
Edward 69 (4) Katherine 44 (4)
William 65 (5) Emily 39 (3)
Nicholas 59 (8) Lucy 39 (9)
Charles 58 (6) Alexandra 38 (11)
Oliver 52 (10) Laura 36 (17)
Matthew 51 (13) Anna 34 (17)
David 44 (7) Barbara 31 (10)
Victoria 52 (11)

The number of sets of twins recorded in 1981 was 60, of whom 20 were boys, 23 were girls and 17 were mixed. The adoptions totalled 20, of whom 10 were boys and 10 were girls.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET BROWN,
THOMAS BROWN,
19 Wigginton Terrace,
York.

January 1.

The rule of law

From Mr J. Enoch Powell, MP for Down, South (Official Unionist)

Sir, It is probably not good form for a sometime Fellow of Trinity to contradict a real live one, but when Professor Jolowicz writes (December 31) that Parliament has the last word as the legislative authority of the United Kingdom, he forgets the European Communities Act, 1972, if not also the European Convention of Human Rights.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. ENOCH POWELL,
House of Commons.

January 1.

Creation and evolution

From Professor P. T. Landsberg

Sir, The probability of the production of a self-reproducing unit — a crucial element of "life" — was considered from the point of view of quantum mechanics by Nobel prize winner Eugene Wigner (1961) and subsequent correspondents in *Nature* (1965). The upshot was inconclusive as the choice of assumptions available was too wide to enable one to give a clear verdict in this matter. This conclusion is in complete agreement with remarks by the President of the Royal Society (December 21).

Yours truly,

DAVID MILLER,
University of Warwick,
Department of Philosophy,
Coventry.

December 18.

I believe it was Newton who remarked that first causes are not for science, and one could justify this remark nowadays by noting that the scientific method traces the causes of effects, and of their causes, etc. So when one comes to questions concerning the origin of the universe itself, only beliefs, conjectures and faith can guide a man, while science deals also with important, but different, things. It does not seem hard to arrive at this compromise.

Yours truly,
P. T. LANDSBERG,
Professor of Applied
Mathematics,
Faculty of Mathematical Studies,
University of Southampton,
Southampton.

Terms of reference

From Mr David Miller

Sir, It's an academic point, but Frank Johnson's random thought (December 18) that "politics must be the only activity in the world whose practitioners use the name of their profession as a term of abuse" is not quite correct.

Yours etc,

DAVID MILLER,
University of Warwick,
Department of Philosophy,
Coventry.

December 18.

Capital error

From Mr Charles Lodge

Sir, I read with interest the letter from Mr Musgrave (December 28) which referred to Hentzau as "a most delightful spot... unsuited to international finance". I can only assume this impression has been gleaned from the pages of the party newspaper, *Slav*

SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen will attend the Commonwealth Day Service at Westminster Abbey on March 8 and will later attend a reception at Marlborough House.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give garden parties at Buckingham Palace on July 14, 20, 21, 22 and at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh, on June 30.

The King of Spain is 46 today.

Royal Ascot

The Royal Meeting at Ascot will take place on June 15, 17, and 18. Applications for admission to the Royal Ascot enclosure should be sent to Her Majesty's Representative, Ascot Office, St James's Palace, London, SW1, between January 1 and April 1.

Applicants should apply only for members of their family, giving their full names and their ages. If they are 16-25 years, children under 16 are not admitted except on the Friday, while adults with badges may bring children of 16-15 years, for whom no prior application is necessary.

New applicants will be sent forms to be signed by a sponsor whose name is already on the royal enclosure list. Visitors to the course overseas should apply to the Ascot Representative, high commissioners. In the enclosure list will wear formal day dress with hats, gentlemen morning dress or service dress.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N. Garthwaite and Miss C. C. Willbourn

The engagement is announced between Mr N. Garthwaite, of 96 Bickenham Mansions, W1, and of the late Mr Anthony Garthwaite, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Thomas Willbourn of Thorney, Peterborough.

Mr T. R. Antilla and Miss J. F. Carter

The engagement is announced between Tim, elder son of the late Mr J. William Antilla, of Longview, Washington State, United States, and Jacqueline Frances, younger daughter of Sir Jack and Lady Carter of Houghton and Westminister.

Mr R. S. O'Connor and Miss J. M. Williams

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr Michael O'Connor and Mrs Enzo Pizzazzini, and Jolla, daughter of Sir Osmond and Lady Williams.

Mr P. J. Leahy and Miss C. Youngleson

The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Sir John and Lady Leahy, of the British Embassy, Cape Town, and Clarissa, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Youngleson, of Nottingham Road, Nasional.

Mr C. A. W. Mitchley and Miss L. M. H. Hunting

The engagement is announced between Christopher, younger son of Colonel and Mrs Philip Mitchley, of Forest Row, Sussex, and Linda, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Hunting, of West Byfleet, Surrey.

Mr R. J. G. Nussey and Miss V. C. Railton

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Mr G. D. Nussey, of Epsom, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. K. Railton, of Pentynpud.

KUPREICHIK KEEPS LEAD

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Hastings

The Soviet grandmaster Kupreichik reinforced his lead in the ICL Grandmaster chess tournament, which is solidly played down in the seventh round. Grandmaster Specman played the defence ingeniously and a hard fought struggle was agreed a draw on the fourth move.

Paul Littlewood, the British champion, was having an even contest with the former world champion, Vassily Smyslov.

Results of round seven, and one adjourned, Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round seven: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round eight: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round nine: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round ten: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round eleven: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round twelve: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round thirteen: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round fourteen: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round fifteen: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round sixteen: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round seventeen: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round eighteen: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round nineteen: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round twenty: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round twenty-one: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round twenty-two: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round twenty-three: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round twenty-four: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round twenty-five: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round twenty-six: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round twenty-seven: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round twenty-eight: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round twenty-nine: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round thirty: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round thirty-one: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round thirty-two: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round thirty-three: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round thirty-four: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round thirty-five: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round thirty-six: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round thirty-seven: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round thirty-eight: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round thirty-nine: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round forty: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round forty-one: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round forty-two: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round forty-three: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round forty-four: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round forty-five: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round forty-six: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round forty-seven: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round forty-eight: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round forty-nine: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round fifty: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round fifty-one: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round fifty-two: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round fifty-three: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round fifty-four: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round fifty-five: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round fifty-six: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round fifty-seven: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round fifty-eight: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round fifty-nine: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round六十: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round sixty-one: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round sixty-two: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round sixty-three: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round sixty-four: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round sixty-five: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round sixty-six: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round sixty-seven: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round sixty-eight: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round sixty-nine: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round七十: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Results in round seventy-one: Anderson 4½, Smyslov 4, Littlewood 4, Kupreichik 4½, Lein, Specman and adjourned, Meister 3, Christiansen, Chiarucci 2, and Geller 1½.

Business News

THE TIMES TUESDAY JANUARY 5 1982



Washing machines lead big sales rush

By Derek Harris,
Commercial Editor

Larger domestic electrical appliances are selling well, particularly in the January sales. This is the first sign for more than a year of an improvement in this depressed manufacturing sector.

It appears to be part of a picture of heavy spending reported by many retailers after the first week of the January sales.

Washing machine sales are exceptionally buoyant, according to Mr David Johnson, chief executive of the Rumbelow's chain. Price cuts of around 10 per cent in domestic appliances at Rumbelow's have kept up the sales volumes.

Sears Holdings' department stores, including Selfridges and the Lewis's chain, have had improved sales of domestic appliances before Christmas and in the past week. John Lewis Partnership's 18 stores also report steady sales of larger appliances and the 70 Debenham stores reported good sales.

Zanussi, the Italian makers which now has a boosted sales operation in Britain, said the normal seasonal lull in orders had not appeared. Once retailers have stocked for Christmas and the January sales, there is usually a tailing off in orders.

Luton-based Electrolux, part of Sweden's Electrolux AB, is now back on full-time working except in a small part of its factory. There is less short-time working among a number of other manufacturers although Hoover said there was a fall-off in orders in mid-November.

But Hoover is expecting that overall in 1981 these will have been a marginal increase on 1980 sales, with this year expected to show further improvements.

The effect of the increased sales over the past few weeks has not yet fed back in orders to Electrolux, but the factory re-opened only yesterday after the holidays. Mr John Redman, the company's British chief said: "Reports so far indicate improved sales, particularly of the more expensive ranges, so we have hopes of replacement orders this month."

Retailers have been surprised at the volume of sales last week because it was feared the almost year-long sales in the High Streets would have blunted the edge of the traditional January sales.

Rumbelow's claimed its pre-Christmas sales were up between 15 and 17 per cent compared with last year, with only about 5 per cent inflation to net out. In the past week sales have been truly remarkable, said Mr Johnson, with the demand continuing for video cassettes, recorders and television sets. He said more business was done last week than in the week before Christmas according to initial returns.

Gill may vote for his own cash pay-off

By Philip Robinson

Mr Jack Gill, dismissed managing director of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation, could help vote himself a record £750,000 golden handshake.

It emerged last night that legal opinion is still divided over whether Mr Gill, 52, who was dismissed from his £100,000 a year job last August, would be able to cast the 15 per cent voting share he still holds in favour of a package which would give him £560,000 for loss of office, £72,823 worth of pension and the option to buy a £275,000 company house for £165,822. One legal opinion is that as Mr Gill is no longer a director of the company, he is free to use his shareholding as he sees fit. But even if he abstains, the ACC board has sufficient support to vote through the £560,000 compensation for loss of office. Lord Grade has already told shareholders that directors — believed to be himself, Mr Louis Michael, Mr Louis Michael and Mr Norman Collins — have pledged their 45.3 per cent shareholding in his favour for Friday's special shareholders' meeting.

They are still taking counsel's opinion on whether they can petition the High Court under Section 75 of the 1980 Companies Act which allows any shareholder the right to petition the courts on the grounds that the company's affairs are being or have been conducted in a manner unfairly prejudicial.

The pension funds are expected to announce this afternoon whether they are to take any court action.

The institutions have been highly critical of ACC since the group announced a net £7m loss last year and recently disclosed it had lost £8m pre-tax for the first six months of its financial year.

Lord Grade, owner of 27 per cent of the ACC vote, the board could decide to reshuffle the shareholding with the permission of the independent Broadcast

Authority, but only when a new director is appointed to the board. That will happen towards the end of January when ACC names its new finance director. His appointment has been confirmed but so far ACC has declined to name him.

It is understood there is sufficient backing to gain approval for the second resolution which allows him to buy the freehold of the company-owned house.

Although not admitted, ACC has conducted a thorough poll taking the most pessimistic view and says it will still emerge with a majority for the compensation package.

The board however will not have the backing of at least

ICCH sale clears way for new market

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The Trustee Savings Bank has agreed in principle to sell the International Commodity Clearing House for £50m to a consortium of clearing banks.

The deal, which will be effective from November 30, 1981, brings to an end more than three months' haggling over the price and removed an important obstacle to the opening of the London Financial Futures Exchange, which ICCH's clearing facilities.

The consortium comprises the big four, Barclays, Midland, Lloyds, and National Westminster, with Williams & Glyn's. Their shareholdings have yet to be finalized but Williams & Glyn's is likely to have half the shareholding of the others.

The sale was negotiated in consultation with the Bank of England, which has the non-statutory role of monitoring the London commodities markets and wanted the ICCH ownership transferred to the clearing banks to

ensure solid financial backing. This is because the ICCH guarantees contracts traded under its roof and the level of business could eventually rise considerably when the financial futures market gets under way.

ICCH made pretax profits of £9.2m in the year to June 1981, compared with £8.4m the previous year. Profits tend to be volatile, however, with the level of commodity trading and slipped from £4.5m to £1.6m in 1978.

It will receive net tangible assets of £15m — equal to its share capital — after paying out £4.5m retained profit to the Trustee Savings Bank by way of dividends. That was part of the deal.

The Trustee Savings Bank originally acquired the ICCH when it bought the finance house, United Dominion Trust for £110m last March. It said then that it would be disposing of all UDT's interests not related to its main credit activities in Britain and Ireland.

Stock Markets

FT Index 522.3 down 8.1
FT Gilts 62.34 down 0.03
FT All Share 310.10 down 3.02
Bargains 13,503

Sterling

\$1.9265 up 1.65 cent
Index 91.5 up 0.4
New York: \$1.3360

Dollar

Index 106.4 down 0.5
DM 2.2422 down 163 pts

Gold

\$395.50 down \$4.50
New York: \$403.70

Money

3 mth sterling 15 1/4-15 1/2
3 mth Euro 13 3/4-13 1/2
6 mth Euro 14 1/4-14 1/2

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Bearmount Prop 5p to 135p
Borthwick T 1p to 15p
Bowthorpe Hgs 8p to 186p
Brit & Comm 5p to 328p
Gt Uni Stores 5p to 438p
Hawkins & T 3p to 25p
Jarvis J 11p to 222p
Lawrence W 4p to 134p
Marsden Grp 2p to 19p
P. Ford Knit 2p to 42p
Saddles G H 12p to 242p
SGB Grp 8p to 140p
Standard Tel 5p to 440p

Falls

Anglo Am Corp 12p to 661p
Barlow Rand 12p to 426p
Barton Group 2p to 29p
Cons Gold Fids 10p to 477p
French T 10p to 90p
GFC 15p to 815p
Wilson Cros 13p to 762p
Sardine M'son 10p to 175p
Sentrus 13p to 405p
Stone Plast 1.5p to 14p
Trans Secs 13p to 320p
Tube Invest 8p to 122p

41 tankers scrapped

Forty-one supertankers totalling almost 10 million tons deadweight were sold for scrapping during 1981, according to the Oslo-based International Association of Independent Tanker Owners.

The organization's secretariat said the 41 vessels of the so-called first generation VLCC tankers included four of the size between 150,000 and 200,000 tons, 35 between 200,000 tons and two of more than 250,000 tons.

Independent tanker owners scrapped 26 large tankers totalling 5.6 million tons. The tankers were registered in Liberia (16), Britain (8), Japan (7), Greece (4), France (3), Kuwait (2) and Denmark (1).

Among state-owned supertankers controlled by oil companies, including BP, Exxon, Shell and Texaco, 15 vessels aggregating 3.3 million tons were scrapped last year.

Petrovit move to raise cash

Petrovit, a company formed to buy oil and gas producing property in the United States, announced yesterday that it is raising a minimum of \$10.5m and a maximum of \$14.5m through a private placing of its \$1 ordinary shares. The placing, handled by brokers Panmure Gordon, will remain open until January 22.

The company will place three blocks in Galveston Bay, off Texas, and if successful, will apply for a dealing facility or listing on the Stock Exchange.

£25m tours deficit

A total of 10.5 million visitors came to the UK in the first 10 months of 1981, a 9 per cent decrease over the same period in 1980. Visitors abroad from the United Kingdom rose by 10 per cent to 1.37 million during the same period.

The travel account showed a £25m deficit in October, the latest month for which Department of Trade figures are available, with foreign visitors spending £300 in Britain (an increase of 27 per cent over October 1980), and UK resident spending £25m abroad (a 25 per cent increase).

The number of visitors overseas by UK residents increased to all areas, with those to the EEC countries up by 26 per cent. North American visitors to Britain increased 6 per cent, and those from other Western European countries by 7 per cent.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Hanson appoints new chief at Berec

Hanson Trust, which last week won a four month battle for control of Berec the battery makers, has appointed Mr Anthony Alexander, 41, the chief executive of its United Kingdom industrial division to be Berec's new chairman.

Mr Alexander is a chartered accountant who joined Hanson in 1971 as company secretary, then moved into general management. He replaces Mr Colin Stapleton, who led the Berec board's resistance to the Hanson bid.

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Mr Stapleton will continue as managing director of Berec. Another senior Hanson executive, Mr David Snowdon, also a chartered accountant and the company's financial controller has been appointed to the board.

In a statement to shareholders, Mr Stapleton said yesterday that directors strongly recommended acceptance of the £100m Hanson offer without delay.

Hanson launched its bid for Berec last September after accumulating a shareholding of 15 per cent over the spring and summer. Its initial bid valued Berec at £73m and was accompanied by a strong criticism of the Berec management's past performance.

A rival bid by Thomas Tilling, which valued Berec at £89m, forced Hanson to increase its offer to around £100m. This was unconditionally accepted on December 23 and, according to Hanson, at December 30 it had received acceptances for 56 per cent of the ordinary share capital.

No other interest is paid on such loans, which are granted to countries somewhat better off. Such loans granted these days also require the borrower to pay interest at 11.5 per cent a year.

Anti-marketeers warned

A British withdrawal from the European Economic Community, would be a political act and not an economic judgment.

The only alternative to membership of the Community would be the creation of a siege economy on the Soviet pattern, said Mr Fleet.

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Recession spreads to more US industries

The United States recession worsened in December, with continued deterioration in new orders, production levels, capital spending and employment, according to a monthly survey by a purchasing managers' group.

The recession also spread to more industries and regions that had not been affected before, Mr Charles T. Haffey, chairman of the National Association of Purchasing Managers' business survey committee, said in New York yesterday.

The association's December membership survey of 225 industrial companies found that purchasing managers stepped up liquidation at the expense of production. Also 46 per cent of members said production was lower, compared with 40 per cent of members in November.

The number of managers reporting lower employment rose to 41 per cent from 36 per cent in November. The rate of decline was slowing a bit since September's big crop, "But overall the (job) situation is the worst in over six years," the association's report added.

Space-Age engine

Suzu and Kyoto Ceramics have displayed a car powered by a space-age ceramic engine that they said consumes 38 per cent less fuel than conventional engines. The experimental car, featuring a three-cylinder, 2,000cc diesel engine, was unveiled in Tokyo and the designers said the engine was of an entirely new type which did not need a cooling system.

Oil revenues drop

Norwegian oil revenues from 1982 to 1985, will be about 40,000m kroner (£3,389m) less than previously anticipated, Mr Kaare Willoch, Prime Minister, warned. The revised 1982 national budget targets total state revenues this year of 18,550m (£9,763m). Norway's national income this year generally would also be lower than 1981.

Minimum wage rise

The French statutory minimum wage has increased by 2.2 per cent with effect from January 1 to 18.15 francs an hour from 17.76 francs, its level since November 1.

Euro-Steel fall

November steel production in the European Community, excluding Greece, fell 1.6 per cent from October, but was up 6.7 per cent in the year, the Community's statistical agency, Eurostat, said in Brussels yesterday.

Fuel subsidy ends

Indonesia has slashed domestic fuel subsidies and increased petrol and oil prices by an average of 68 per cent.

Swiss reserves

Foreign currency reserves of the Swiss National Bank rose 536.1m Swiss francs to 25,495m francs during the two weeks ending on December 31, 1981, the bank reported yesterday.

Refinery record

The Bahrain Sirta refinery had a record output of 259,000 barrels a day in 1981, the Gulf News Agency said yesterday.

UAE crude output

The United Arab Emirates produced a daily average of 1.4 million barrels of crude during 1981, a Petroleum Ministry report said in Abu Dhabi yesterday. It also showed that the 1981 production was 15 per cent below the 1980 rate.

Chinese imports

Chinese imports of heavy industrial products dropped last year while purchases of agricultural goods, consumer items and raw materials for light industry rose significantly, the People's Daily newspaper said in Peking yesterday.

Europe go-ahead to £700m state aid for steel

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Jan 4

The European Commission has authorized the payment of state aid worth £700m to the ailing steel industries of Belgium, France and Italy.

But it has made the grants subject to strict conditions including plant closures in the case of Belgium.

The Commission is allowing the Belgian Government to survive the first months of 1982 it will be allowed to convert debts of Belgian Fr 5,200m into capital and will be lent Fr 4,100m by the state.

Cockerill-Sambre will also be allowed to draw on a Fr850m loan from the European Coal and Steel Community to help finance three investment projects in the Charleroi and Liege regions. But in return, the Belgian Government has agreed to the closure of two mills in Charleroi with an annual capacity of 700,000 tonnes of long products and two blast furnaces in Liege.

In France, the Commission has authorized the granting of Fr4,430m (about £408m) of emergency aid to the Usinor and Sacilor companies on condition that the government begin talks with the Brussels authorities on a restructuring programme for

Video cassette pack to cut cost of home films

By Our Industrial Staff

The cost of making a home video is expected to drop, possibly by a factor of 30, as a result of an agreement expected to be signed this year between five of the world's leading video manufacturers.

Video for video cameras will cost no more than \$4 (£2.07) per hour compared with its rival, 8mm sound film, which costs nearly \$3 a minute.

The agreement is to be signed by Matsushita, Hitachi, Sony, the Japanese Victor Company (JVC) and the Dutch company Philips.

It is hoped that the agreement will form the basis of discussions which will include tape speed and the format used by the video recorders themselves.

At present, more than 90 per cent of the world's recorders are made in Japan.

100,000 more robots on the move

By Clive Cookson

Japan produced 100,000 industrial robots in 1981, worth a total of 100,000m yen (£240m), according to the Yano Economic Research Institute of Tokyo.

The institute's new report on the Japanese robot industry projects a 27 per cent annual growth rate, with production reaching 255,000m yen by 1985, of which a (surprisingly modest) 20,000m yen will be exported.

The study, which is based on a survey of 68 Japanese robot manufacturers, exports particularly rapid growth in so-called flexible manufacturing systems—fully automated factories—and, on a simpler level, in low-cost component handling robots. The latter dip into a bin of parts, select one, and put it in the right place for the next stage of assembly of processing.

Tokyo.—Some Japanese fear that an increasing use of industrial robots will lead to higher unemployment, a newspaper survey said. The *Manichi Shimbun* interviewed 3,000 people aged over 20 and found 67 per cent thought robots and office automation would lead to loss of jobs.

Bell's tolling for whisky price-cutters

By Our Commercial Editor

The path of the manufacturer who pitches his product upmarket, with the price advantage that implies, does not always run smooth. Arthur Bell & Sons, the Perth distiller which is market leader in Scotch, is learning this lesson.

Bell's has never looked back since the Distillers Company took Johnny Walker Red Label off the British market. Bell's now has 25 per cent market share and is probably the most profitable of the Scotch makers.

But Scotch sales have been hit this past year, leaving high stocks among manufacturers and a tough price war in the sector. A row has also broken out between grocery wholesalers and Bell's over the pricing of the company's standard brand.

Other standard brands—such as Teacher's, Distillers' Haig and William Grant's Standard—are selling in excess of

some multiple grocery chains at only a few pence over £6 a bottle. But the National Federation of Wholesale Grocers says Bell's is attempting to enforce a wholesale price which would put its whisky on sale in retailers at £6.49 a bottle.

Some wholesalers have had supplies cut off by Bell's because they have sold to retailers at lower margins to allow lower shop prices, said the 126-member federation.

Mr Gordon Borrie, director-general of fair trading, has put some of his investigation team on to the case to see if competition rules are being broken.

Mr Raymond Miquel, chairman and managing director of Bell's said his company has no intention of selling at a loss. That is a sidelong swipe at competitors anxious to unload high stocks. But he denied that Bell's is attempting to

maintain an up-market stance is not easy in these days of price-shaving, especially among the big multiples.

It all goes to show that maintaining an up-market stance is not easy in these days of price-shaving, especially among the big multiples.

Mr Bullmore approaches his stint at the AA with a sense of light foreboding, but regards it as an honour, too.

level. The retail price range appears to be from £6.59 to as low as £6.15 a bottle, Mr Miquel said.

One of the fiercest price cutters is the Asda supermarket chain, part of the Associated Dairies Group. Mr Miquel said that Asda does not buy direct from Bell's.

Some other multiples have Bell's on sale at less than £6.49 but that is about 25p above the Asda price.

Bell's has withheld supplies from five of its 6,000 customers because of clear loss-leaking, Mr Miquel said. If the right Bell's is legally entitled to withdraw supplies.

But at least one member of the wholesaler's federation is considering taking legal action to challenge the loss-leaking claim.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The Alliance is the City's fair weather friend

The city expects little from Thatcherism (it cannot grow worse and may get better), but it also seems to expect a lot from the Liberal-SDP Alliance. It is easy to see why. Mr Roy Jenkins, whom destiny now beckons to an easy win at Glasgow Hillhead, was the Chancellor who balanced the budget in 1967-70; common sense, moderation, centrism, call it what you will, appeals to men who wish only to be left alone to earn an honest or dishonest crust; the swift rise of an alternative to Labour may aid the Cabinet wets in their campaign to propel Sir Geoffrey Howe into resignation; and a split in the working class vote may keep Labour out of power in 1984. On the purely personal plane, the SDP's economic policy group has won praise through its academic clout. Nobel Prize winner Professor James Meade presides over a gaggle of moderate Keynesians dedicated to cautious expansion and incomes policy, but not to socialist planning.

The next election is still some way off, but even so it is time that the Alliance came under a less superficial scrutiny. For one thing, if one only is sure — that the City will not be left alone to go about its business. The latest of a long line of critics who deplore the City's aggregation of savings while productive investment stays low is Mr Jo Grimond, the Liberal elder statesman.

It is not by their successes that today's political parties must be measured. The test is simply the way they shape up to adversity as the economy staggers from one crisis to another. In a formal sense we know nothing of Liberal-SDP policy. All we know is that the SDP leaders were all members of unsuccessful Labour Governments that plunged into a financial crisis that shook the base of our financial system in 1974 only to stumble into another in 1976 when the then Chancellor Mr Denis Healey, borrowed his way out yet another sterling crisis.

So the SDP believes, (if it does), in incomes policy. Senior trade unionists who might hope to give a beleaguered Chancellor a pause in some future wage inflation are not prominent in SDP councils. They never were in Liberal circles.



Mr Roy Jenkins

Without an incomes policy an SDP Chancellor would (like a Tory one) be forced either to tinker the money supply, the exchange rate and interest rates much as the present incumbent tries to do, or let inflation rip. There are no easy answers. The suspicion must be that to tackle unemployment, an Alliance Chancellor would, by pumping demand into the economy choose faster inflation and an eventual rise in Government borrowing. This would dismay the gilt-edged market. Alternatively, such a Chancellor would be tempted to do officially, what is increasingly done unofficially — conscript the cash held by pension funds and insurance companies to fund Government indebtedness. The question has to be faced — is the Gang of Four a gang of Socialists or simply a clutch of wets. If the first, then the City would soon be driven to despair; if the second, it would be driven to distraction.

It is not irrelevant that Mr Edward Heath is hinting at cooperation between 'Wet' Tories and the Alliance to form an effective Government after the election. A characteristic response to another economic crisis would be for such an Administration to fall back on price controls, profit margin controls, dividend curbs and further increases in taxes on incomes and savings. It has

happened before under a Conservative Government, and a combination of inflation and dividend freeze sent the FT ordinary share tumbling to 146 as 1974 turned into 1975. It could happen again; there are no votes in the City.

The Stock Exchange is likely to have to review the modest entry requirements of companies onto the unlisted securities market after the flying start the market made in its first year. There were bound to be the occasional slip-up in this nursery market as new companies tried to find their feet. But the recent setback at Euroflame, yesterday's news that American Communications Industries was undergoing a capital reconstruction and the profits collapse at United Electronics Holdings last November are uncomfortable indications that investors are not getting all the information or safeguards they should.

The USM market has enabled many smaller companies secure a listing as well as raise money for expansion without all the paraphernalia associated with a full listing. But The Stock Exchange's enthusiasm for cranking the second-tier market into action now, with the benefits of hindsight, seems to have blurred its judgment somewhat. After all the original entry requirements were toned down because many thought they would deter potential entrants. But it won't take many more setbacks to force the authorities into a rethink.

Non-voting shares Thumbs down for ACC

Non-voting shares were a contentious issue a decade ago. The abortive 1973 Companies Bill would have abolished them altogether as an undemocratic blot on the City's escutcheon. But since then, the number of encroachments has grown, with large companies like Rank Organisation, Thorn and Burton leading the way after broadsides from supporters of shareholder democracy and the need to raise capital.

Now the issue has come alive again in the case of Associated Communications Corporation where a mere 150,000 voting shares control the company. Only in September last year, ACC chairman, Lord Grade stated he would never enfranchise the non-voting "A" shares and told disaffected holders who had lost faith in the company to leave it.

Yet, fortunately, there are other powers with the force to make Lord Grade eat his words. A simple amendment to the 1981 Companies Act would suffice. Or the Stock Exchange could refuse a listing to any company which failed to operate on the principle of one shareholder, one vote.

There is (just) a case to be made for protecting a small, public company from predators in the early stages of its stock market life. But ACC, like Rank and Burton is a mature group which cannot hide behind this excuse.

Non-voting shares are outlawed in the United States and virtually unknown on the Continent. The National Association of Pension Funds has conducted a campaign against them for years because it rightly feels institutional investors ought to be able to exert influence over a company where they are big shareholders.

This trend towards institutional involvement is to be welcomed because it fulfills a need for the owners and the managers of British to work together. The anachronism of non-voting shares frustrates this fundamental requirement.

But it is not only the issue of enfranchisement which is exercising the anger of the institutions over ACC. Behind the legal moves undertaken by the NAPF, is the desire for change at the top of the company. Lord Grade must, with Mr Jack Gill, be given the main portion of credit for the development of ACC. But he is now 75 and has made some large-scale blunders recently, most notably in the film division.

ACC is now without direction and on the verge of important sell-offs. For the sake of the company, Lord Grade should decide this is an appropriate moment to retire.

Business Diary: Sick as a parrot

I don't know how many of you were aware of the crisis in the parrot trade, but even if you weren't I'm sure you'll be pleased to know that it appears to be over. The ban imposed by the Government last October on imports of caged birds and racing pigeons is to be lifted on January 18.

The purpose of the ban was to prevent the spread of Newcastle Disease or, to use its better known name, Fowl Pest. To Britain's poultry farms. After years of relying on mass vaccination, the Government recently decided that it would be easier to place more stringent conditions on imports.

Unfortunately one of the main dangers comes from those of our more exotic feathered friends which come from parts of the world where the disease is endemic. The three month ban was bitterly resented within the

trade and, according to Phil Reid, editor of *Cage and Aviary Birds*, several small importers have probably been forced out of business.

The bigger firms have managed to survive on the sale of domestic birds, cages, foods and so on. Eric Peasey, secretary of the Pet Trade Association, who has been mainly responsible for negotiations with the Ministry of Agriculture, says that most of his members are happy with the new restrictions which in future will oblige all birds of the parrot feather to pass through the Animal Quarantine Station at Heathrow.

One of the main difficulties in the past has been for inspectors at ports of entry to identify species and to count the exact numbers. Both the ministry and the association are confident that

the new system will make it far more difficult for sick parrots to slip through the net.

Talked to somebody at a party who turned out to be a member of a family who make lime juice. Says I: "Drank nothing but lime juice and soda for six months when I had hepatitis a while ago." Says he: "How awful. If you drop it on a concrete floor it goes right through. We had terrible trouble with the floors at the factory." See you tomorrow, maybe.

Scotch missed?

I'm told that the hall-porter price of scotch in Saudi Arabian hotels, which usually goes up from £25 to as much as £80 at Christmas in this "dry", non-Christian country, is unlikely to come down this New Year.

Thirsty, purse-proud Westerners are spreading the story that the black market is being bled white by those AWACS surveillance planes the Americans have sold and are now flying for the Saudis.

The small aircraft that used to mop over the border from Jordan bearing scotch for the unofficial black market are unable to slip by the AWACS, nor are the larger planes operated by the official black market.

I will have no truck with gossip that says that the decline of the official black market has in the pocket of an official at the Ministry for Defence and Aviation, or the man who brought in AWACS.

The GLC, which does not have a kind word to spare for one particular lawyer at the moment, nonetheless has nothing but praise for lawyers general.

The ruling by Lord Wilberforce against the GLC's cheap fares policy promises ghoulish financial and political troubles in the New Year.

Thanks, however, to co-operation between the GLC and the solicitors' and lawyers' bodies, the Law Society and the Bar Council, another and less distressing if more distant prospect is in sight.

An industrial design showcase is to open soon in London. Helen Barker reports.

Another 'last' for Britain is object lesson for students

There are more successful design consultancies here than in almost any other country on earth. But they are all working for foreign organizations.



Stephen Bayley: disconsolate about lack of interest by British companies.

Last century

Its opening marks a rebirth for the host museum, says V & A director Dr Roy Strong. The museum was founded last century by Henry Cole with very similar aims, but growing custodial responsibilities have waylaid it from its rightful commitment to the twentieth century, Strong feels.

The Conran Foundation's director is Stephen Bayley, 30, a design historian whose inventory of well-known products and their (rather less well-known) designers, in *Good Shape*, published in 1979, established him as the bright young name in industrial design. He is energetic, articulate, and he does not mince words when discussing "obdurately ignorant" British manufacturers. He also has a firm idea why British products are so often less commercially successful than foreign rivals.

"It seems extraordinarily short-sighted not to realize it's a question of design," says Bayley. "We've heard a

lot of cock and bull stories about British Leyland, for example. The reason people don't buy is because the goods are manifestly badly designed. Design is one part of the division of labour, and it shouldn't get separated from inventing, making and selling."

Take a look at foreign manufacturers: they've realized that pleasant appearance is not compatible with both social responsibility and commercial success." Bayley believes consumer products products are more attractive in a "sexy set of clothes" just like people.

So what is this magic ingredient, design? "It's a mode of thinking rather than drawing", Bayley suggests. "Sweden is a good example. There they try and assess what the problem is. I don't think there's a formula, nor are there objective standards." He offers a pragmatic definition: "You could

say that good design is what sells."

The first exhibition, *Art and Industry, a century of design in the products you use*, demonstrates how close understanding between manufacturers and designers has contributed to the success of major international corporations. It bears out Bayley's thesis. There is a conspicuous lack of British names among the pioneers of design and production featured in this survey.

"We all find it extremely disturbing" says Bayley. Sweden, Italy and the United States take most of the honours, for designs ranging from vacuum cleaners and office equipment to petrol pumps. Following shows are planned on Sony (Japan) and Braun (West Germany), and the development of the Ford Cortina. If Bayley's views are wounding to national pride, he can offer small reassurance.

There is an enormous amount going on in England.

There are more successful design consultancies here than in almost any other country on earth. But they are all working for foreign organizations.

It is simultaneously interesting and tantalizing", says Bayley. "People in Scandinavia and America look to England for inspiration. To a California designer the Design Council is a glowing torch. But just look at the products.

Olivetti (Italy) makes the best electric typewriters, Pentel (Japan) the best throwaway pens... He traces much of the fault to "a total failure of higher education to recognize con-

temporary commercial reality. Our universities are deplorably deficient in visual and consumer culture."

Design education is very good, he believes, but abundant native talent is squandered through lack of integration with industry. Bayley diagnoses short-term accounting and a critical lack of research and development as the major deficiencies of British manufacturing, and accuses management of a stubborn indifference to design.

Indifference

The Boilerhouse shows will document all stages of design from conception to consumption, using models, prototypes and final products, with briefs, blueprints and promotional archives. Exhibits will be chosen with regard to their significance as part of a manufacturing process, rather than on aesthetic grounds. "We are anxious not to be involved in taste-making", says Bayley. The centre should operate as a "general information service, a practical working laboratory".

Bayley hopes to build up a collection over five years of temporary exhibitions based at the V & A; random gifts of vintage household appliances are already pouring in.

Light the fire

While the Design Centre is constrained by its role as a shop-window for British design, the Boilerhouse has no such bias. It licenses its premises from the V & A but is an independent institution. Bayley intends to take advantage of this to be critical and challenging. "The Boilerhouse will be abrasive, hard and realistic", he promises. And that is what is needed to light the fire under apathetic British manufacturers.

But if they do, what will become of the attempt to halve the inflation rate in the next few years? It would be rash to rely on energy costs, food costs and a higher dollar to do the trick. And as the British Government has learned, money policy does not provide a painless way of reducing inflation.

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, appears determined nevertheless to continue with his very tight money policy, even if the costs are high. Most private economists predict a slower than usual recovery from the recession, and continued high levels of unemployment for several years because of the Federal Reserve's fight against inflation.

This is the main reason why inflation is now coming down from the heights that rising energy prices, bad harvests and a leap in housing costs sent it to in 1979 and 1980.

But it also suggests that to bring wage increases much below the 8 per cent to 9 per cent range that they stayed in during those three years will be difficult, and probably extremely costly in terms of lost employment and output.

Professor William Nordhaus of Yale University, commented recently that it would take unemployment of 9 per cent "as far as the eye can see" to bring inflation down substantially. The jobless rate had already jumped beyond that to 8½ per cent at the end of last year, and both the administration and Congress are unhappy with such levels.

Mr Reagan refuses to accept that there may be a trade-off between inflation and unemployment, and that his anti-inflation policies imply high levels of unemployment.

He does not explain how he expects the tight money policy, which he advocates, to translate into lower wage and price rises. He is also apparently determined to persist with a fiscal policy which will be extremely expansionary this year and in 1983 and 1984. He hopes and expects that the planned tax cuts will stimulate the economy later this year and next.

Although Mr Reagan is also committed to reducing government borrowing he is not apparently willing to do this, or to encourage Congress to do so. And if he did then, the rapid economic growth that he has promised is unlikely to materialise.

Caroline Atkinson

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14½%
Barclays	14½%
BCCI	14½%
Consolidated Crds	15%
C. Hoare & Co	*14½%
Lloyds Bank	14½%
Midland Bank	14½%
Nat Westminster	14½%
TSB	14½%
Williams & Glyn's	14½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £1,000 and under 12½%; £1,000-15,000 13%; over £15,000 13½%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovell Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-221 1212
The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price Chg	Gross Divid	V.H.	Actual	P/E Fully
118 100	ABF Hldgs 10% CULS	118	—	10.0	8.5	—	—	—
75 62	Airsprung Group	69	—	4.7	8.8	11.0	15.2	
51 33	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5	
200 187	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.6	
104 86	Deborah Services	86	—	5.5	6.4	4.3	8.1	
126 97	Frank Horse	126	—	6.4	5.1	11.4	23.3	
68 39	Frederick Parker	68	—	1.7	2.5	2.6	—	
78 46	George Blair	46	—	—	—	—	—	

Stock Exchange Prices

Light selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec. 28. Dealings End, Jan. 3. 5 Contingent Day, Jan. 11. Settlement Day, Jan. 16

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Stock	Int. only	Gross	Div	Yield	Yield	1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg.	per cent	% P/E	Gross	Div	Yield	1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg.	per cent	% P/E	Gross	Div	Yield	1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg.	per cent	% P/E
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SHOROS																																			
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100% Tres	22c	1982	96c				11,778	15,447																											
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100% Tres	18c	1982	96c				13,262	15,300																											
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Markdown in blue chips

A sense of reality returned to the stock market yesterday following last week's exaggerated gains, with a few big sellers putting jobbers on the defensive.

The FT Index ended the first full day at trading in 1982 at its low for the day 8.1, down to 522.3 and cutting its rise so far this account to 3.8. On the comparable day last year, the index stood at 475.3, a level that many forecasters believe may be seen again within the next few weeks.

Although turnover appeared to be slightly up on last week's dismal levels, interest still remains at a low ebb. The traditional round of new year share tips was again the dominant feature in an equity market still recovering from the extended Christmas break, with many investors taking an extended holiday.

Nevertheless, jobbers remained confident in spite of the worsening situation on the labour front, and reported no real selling pressure.

Lack of interest also did little to stimulate the gilt-edged market, where an abundance of stock and few buyers saw prices again fluctuate within narrow limits.

In longs, prices ended the day mostly unchanged after a few early bargain hunters had pushed the lead to 5% at one stage. At the shorter end, losses of around 11/16 were recorded.

Leading industrials bore the brunt of the markdown, with falls among many household names. ICI dipped 4p to 283p, Beecham 3p to 217p, Unilever 3p to 605p, Fisons 5p to 153p, Grand Metropolitan 4p to 184p, P & 223p still reflecting news that

O'Dell 3p to 125p and Bowater 4p to 218p.

Profit-taking after the recent closure of its Invergordon smelting works was responsible for an 8p fall in Tube Investments at 122p.

The chairman's confirmation that ICL was expected to make a further loss in the first half of the present year lopped 5p from the price at 34p in ex-rights form, with the new shares ending the day at 35p premium.

Entertainment, bingo and

casing operator Pleasure

closed 5p up at 310p, ahead of results today that are expected to show profits of 45.25m.

After a bitter boardroom disagreement in December, which led Reliant Motor Group's chairman, Mr John Nash, to resign as head of Wolverhampton Steam Laundry, Mr Owen Oyston has

acquired a 10 per cent stake in Wolverhampton. He and his associates now control 18.94 per cent of the shares.

Mr Nash left after being prevented from buying shares belonging to the late Mr Tom Silk without making a bid for the whole company. The shares were unchanged at 43p.

Trident TV 'A' closed unchanged at 65p, after 69p, amid fears that the group may be turned down for a licence by the Gaming Board. Meanwhile, Associated Communications remained steady at 51p awaiting Friday's showdown between shareholders and Lord Grade over the proposed golden handshake for Mr Jack Gill.

On the bid front, New

Sykes, the tea plantations

group, rose a further 25p to

223p, still reflecting news that

the board was in talks that could lead to a bid. But American Communications Industries made its mark by becoming the first Unlisted Securities Market stock to be suspended, a \$4 pending a capital reconstruction plan.

Shares of Balsallie stood unchanged at 57 with Close rule announcing that it had picked up a further 8.99 per cent from Jatel in addition to the 29.95 per cent it bought a few weeks ago from Walter Duncan & Goodricke.

Eurofrance rallied 4p to 14p after last week's admission that it had failed to achieve the profits forecast made when the group came to market last year through Tring Hall Securities.

The usual round of new year tips made for rises of 5p in Mandate to 147p, 2p in Ransome Hoffman Pollard, 70p, 3p in Argyll Foods at 92p, and 3p in Hawkins & Tipton at 25p, but clapped 5p from Bernard Matthews at 90p.

Equity turnover on December 31 was £43,777m (8,217 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were European Ferries, Rank Organisation, Coates Patons, GEC, charter Cons, Exco, ICI, Midland, BAT, Bowater, Lloyds, Marks and Spencer, Mothercare, Plessey, and Royal Bank of Scotland.

Traditional options saw

trading in Chloride on 3p, RITZ

on 40p, Lourho on 65p and

Premier on 5p. Doubles were also completed in ICI at

31p, Racta at 50p and Gees

teater at 10p.

Traded options: 1,259 con

tracts were recorded, of

which Shell attracted 211

trades, mostly in the January 300p series.

American Express in \$76m purchase

International

The loss was in line with provisions of a five-year plan that provides for a turnaround by 1985.

Dalmatia was the only steel subsidiary to report a profit. By October, Dalmatia's profit was 40,000m lire, compared with an 80,000m lire loss in the last 10 months of 1980.

Mills & Allen

Mills & Allen International has acquired, for a nominal consideration, a majority shareholding in the David Koffel Group of companies in Australia.

Koffel is a leading cinema advertising contractor and holds rights to cinemas throughout Australia, the Pacific Islands.

Finsider loss

Finsider, an Italian holding concern controlling the largest steel groups, has reported a loss of 2,000m lire (about £890m) for 1981, according to provisional figures.

Squibb - Nabisco

Squibb Corporation, the US health care group, has sold its confectionery subsidiary, Life Savers, to Nabisco Brands for \$250m (£129m) cash and notes.

New York, Jan 4 — The market closed higher with most of the gains achieved in the last hour on hopes of relatively favourable money supply figures, due to be released after the close.

The Dow Jones industrial average was two to three points higher most of the day but recovered in the final hour to close at 75.52 up to 882.52.

Advances led declines by around 940 to 600 and volume totalled some 37 million shares compared with 40.75 million last Thursday.

Wall Street projections that the M-1 measure of the weekly money supply would be flat or slightly lower sparked some late enthusiasm.

Wall St

Mr Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corporation, noted that the volume was unusually light for the end of the year, suggesting that investors were holding back from the market to see what developed in terms of interest rates and the economic outlook.

Wall Street projections that the M-1 measure of the weekly money supply would be flat or slightly lower sparked some late enthusiasm.

Commodities

COPPER WIRE: — Higher

Higher wire, 100kg, 1000ft, 12 months: £285-325. Sales: 8,000

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Faces to follow in 1982: three runners and three golfers who can challenge the best



Kathy Smallwood has already arrived internationally.



Gordon Brand has survived the first professional hurdle.



Ronan Rafferty has beaten the best in America.

McGeorge is not intimidated

The appearance in any era of an exceptionally gifted athlete is at once an inspiration and an intimidation. To have Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett running at the same time must inspire young middle-distance athletes, yet, at an advanced stage in their development, they may lose enthusiasm because no matter how quickly they improve the great men slice into the records.

One himself is aware that athletes beneath his standard sometimes are where the name of their sport is "Ovett and Coe". Modestly he told me it would be nice if someone else, someone on the way up, could win one of the Athlete of the Year awards; a delightfully impractical sentiment. But there would be several contenders.

Among the young ones pursuing Coe and Ovett in the 800 metres and 1,500m is Chris McGeorge, aged 19, who has depurated for them both and run against Ovett without being too damagingly over-shaded.

He came to notice nationally in 1979 when he achieved 1 min 47.54 sec for 800m but a broken foot the following year interrupted his natural progression.

Nevertheless, training under the guidance of George Gandy at Loughborough, he has picked up the threads of his career and last season was ranked seventh in the United Kingdom 800m list (1 min 47.02 sec).

Last summer while still at college studying history, he took the European junior

bronze medal and towards the end of the season lined up against Ovett in the Amoco Games at Crystal Palace. Twice on the back straight he tried to launch attacks but Ovett's experience and basic strength left him no serious chance.

However, his time of 1 min 47.33 sec was only 0.3 sec outside his personal best and despite the worry of examinations and the pressure of the occasion. Clearly he was not intimidated, though he is involved in such a fiercely competitive distance that to reach that top he may have to set his sights on targets well beyond the Commonwealth Games this summer.

Paul Davies-Hale, also aged 19, was Britain's fastest junior last year over 3,000m and 5,000m and the 2,000m and 3,000m steeplechases. He also ranked fourth in the 1,500m.

Wisely, for such a versatile young man, he will concentrate on the steeplechases in which British standards are poor.

Already he has only Colin Reisz and Roger Hackney ahead of him in the senior rankings.

He, too, sees 1984 as his most serious objective but for a time in his career the target might well have been Spain and this year's World Cup football tournament. He was a keen and promising young player but George Taylor at the Cannock Chase Athletic Club persuaded him to train for the track.

For Kathy Smallwood 1982

will be the fifth year in top-class competition and she is still only 21. Brisbane will be

Norman Fox

her second Commonwealth Games and she has appeared in the Moscow Olympics. She has been Britain's Woman Athlete of the Year twice in succession.

As a 17-year-old she won bronze medals for the 100m, 200m and 4 x 100m relay at the 1977 European junior championships and the following year in Edmonton won four golds in the Commonwealth Games in 200m and 400m and relay. Last year, after the relief of gaining a place at Birmingham Polytechnic, she readily arrived internationally.

She had reached both Olympic spring finals the previous year and earlier last season was second in the 1,500m. Wisely, for such a versatile young man, he will concentrate on the steeplechases in which British standards are poor. Already he has only Colin Reisz and Roger Hackney ahead of him in the senior rankings.

He, too, sees 1984 as his most serious objective but for a time in his career the target might well have been Spain and this year's World Cup football tournament. He was a keen and promising young player but George Taylor at the Cannock Chase Athletic Club persuaded him to train for the track.

For Kathy Smallwood 1982

will be the fifth year in top-class competition and she is still only 21. Brisbane will be

Norman Fox

Rafferty is a giant going places

Launching this series of articles last week, Hunter Davies peered into his crystal ball and proclaimed 1982 to be the Year of the Baby. True, he had certain feelings about the world of golf, but the slogan may well prove to be prophetic on the golf courses of Britain.

The baby in question (some 150lb) is Ronan Rafferty, the Irish corner of a triangle that embraces the story of an Englishman, an Irishman and a Scot with no comic pay-off.

The Englishman is Roger Chapman, the Scot Gordon Brand, all three new recruits to the professional ranks this year.

Chapman and Brand have already cleared the first hurdle of their new career by surviving, with honour, the qualifying school of the European Tournament Players' Division of the PGA in Portugal in November. Brand finished first and Chapman second, respectively 10 and seven strokes ahead of the nearest of their 150 challengers.

Rafferty, against all expectations, ran up a total of 310 for the four rounds and failed by a stroke to get his players' card. It is not regarded as a serious lapse, for he is certain to qualify during the course of a number of tournaments in South Africa this winter.

It is hard to grasp the fact that Rafferty will not be 18 until January 13. He has the maturity of a hardened professional in his approach to the game, with a shrewd golfing brain and a temperament that encouraged his captain to entrust the nerve-racking opening shot in last year's Walker Cup match to this young player, for either team, in the history of the tournament.

Nor did he let the side down. He struck a perfect shot and went on, at the side

of another teenaged Irishman, Philip Walton from the south, to beat the two most formidable figures in American golf, Jay Sigel and Hal Sutton.

Rafferty has some of the characteristics of Severiano Ballesteros, the early ripening

of talent, the broad frame, the serious disposition when serious business is afoot and the deft touch near the greens, which some find surprising in a big man, to the irritation of other big men.

He was signed up by Mark McCormack's International Management Group, who look after the affairs of, among others, Arnold Palmer, Gary Player, Sandy Lyle, Nick Faldo and Bill Rogers, to say nothing of a limited engagement with the Pope. They, clearly, believe the young giant is going places.

Chapman was a successful colleague in that same Walker Cup match that Rafferty launched at Cypress Point, California, but they seem to have little else in common. Where Rafferty is bear-like, Chapman is all supple elegance; where Rafferty develops power from a short backswing, Chapman has the classic flowing

style of Faldo.

It was no great surprise, for he has the reputation for fallibility in match-play in sharp contrast to his record in stroke play. If there had been any doubt about it, he dispelled them with his victory in Portugal and it is strokes rather than holes, of course, that matter in the professional game. The son of the Knole professional, he has impressive credentials.

In the United States he

is prepared for the advance of Bobby Clampett. He looks like

one of the Marx Brothers and

tends to behave like one in moments of levity but he plays like an angel when it matters. Anyone who finishes fourteenth in the American money list at his first attempt at the age of 21 must have qualities out of the ordinary.

John Hennessy

But Chapman's overthrow of Rafferty in the Lytham Trophy suggests that there is iron within the velvet glove. Coming to the last hole a stroke behind, he held a huge putt to force a five-iron off the first tee (206 yards) to within six inches. In the coming years we may see that situation repeated more than once, sometimes perhaps in reverse.

Brand is a Lyle-type Scot rather than a Calligrapher, with an authentic provincial English accent. One doubts if he would know whether to play a skele-dhu or wear it. He had opened his career with a Walker Cup success but was passed over in the selection.

It was no great surprise, for he has the reputation for fallibility in match-play in sharp contrast to his record in stroke play. If there had been any doubt about it, he dispelled them with his victory in Portugal and it is strokes rather than holes, of course, that matter in the professional game. The son of the Knole professional, he has impressive credentials.

In the United States he

is prepared for the advance of

Bobby Clampett. He looks like

one of the Marx Brothers and

tends to behave like one in moments of levity but he plays like an angel when it matters. Anyone who finishes fourteenth in the American money list at his first attempt at the age of 21 must have qualities out of the ordinary.

John Hennessy

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